SATURDAY NIGHT

MAY 9, 1950

SASKATOON: PRAIRIE PEACE

by Eric Knowles and Phil Wade

See *Page Eight*

A WISH AND A DREAM: *Cinderella. See National Round-Up.*

10¢

Can We Afford U.S. Wages? - Michael Barkway
And Now That Irish Question - Florence Livesay
Everyone's Watching the Trade Fair - P. M. Richards

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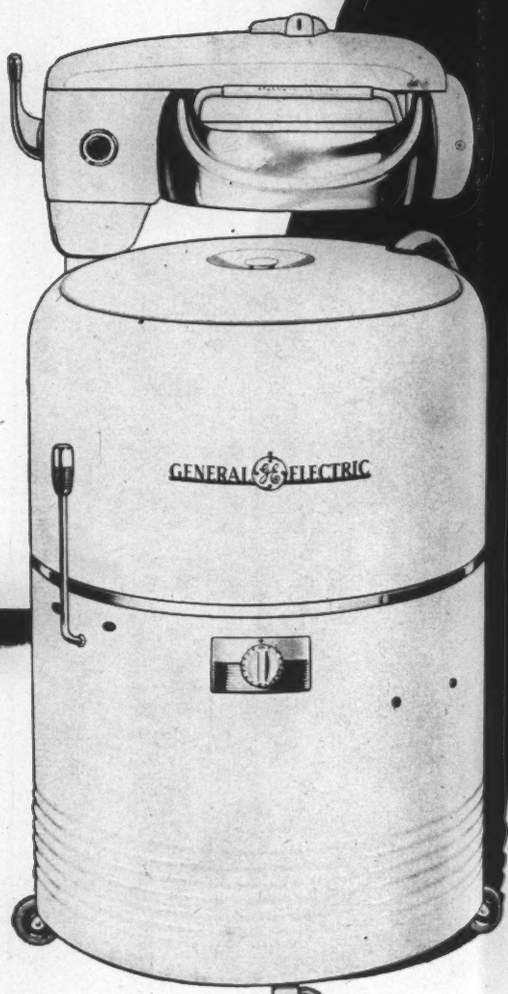

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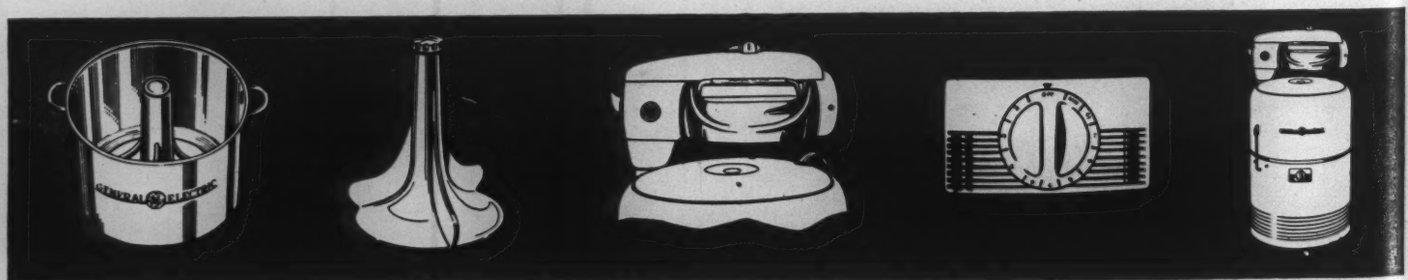

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

FROM Mortimer Mouse to "Cinderella" is a long way for the Disney studios. While Mortimer jerked across the screen in a series of eye-drawing fidgets, his celluloid descendant floats through the fairy-tale cartoon with near-flawless grace. And Mortimer's more direct descendants, the mice Jaq and Gus-Gus, are sophisticated fellows, quite capable of understanding what cats or wicked stepmothers are up to. For the Disney people have invested their latest film with all the charm, the art and the technical skill that's needed to turn the originally humorless story into a living, breathing world. For what the moviegoers think, see P. 14. *Still from the RKO production.*

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

H. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 31 Whole No. 2976

LETTERS

More Often Attacked

I HAVE SEEN SATURDAY NIGHT of the 11th April, and I would like to thank you for your account of me, which gives good praise.

I much more frequently encounter criticism, and praise when it does come along, gives me so much greater pleasure.

Leatherhead, Surrey, Eng. BEAVERBROOK

Interest in Atlantic Union

I WAS very much interested when reading your article "A Bold Move for Peace" (SN Apr. 4), and particularly in the last paragraph in which you suggest that Canada should take a leading role in the suggestion that Atlantic Union be explored.

W. MCL. ROBERTSON
Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Ottawa, Ont.

"A BOLD MOVE for Peace" is an especially thoughtful and penetrating piece of analysis, and I am circulating it among our Board of Directors for their earnest consideration.

OWEN J. ROBERTS
President, Atlantic Union Committee.

New York, NY.

For Congressional Record

MANY THANKS for your splendid article on Atlantic Union. I found it most interesting and helpful, and am suggesting to one of our Senatorial friends that it should be inserted in the Congressional Record.

Washington, DC. CLARENCE STREIT

Daringly True

I AM A BAPTIST minister supposed to be retired—85 years old, but still preaching extensively, both in U.S. and Canada.

I want to thank you for a most stimulating article, "A Protestant Holy Year". The Rev. Frank Selkirk Morley has rendered a valuable service in this forthright challenge to Protestant Christianity, and SN has done us all a service in printing it. It is daringly true to facts, and will be resented by many because it hurts.

I will use it in my message to the church tomorrow morning.

Toronto, Ont. GEORGE T. WEBB

Wrong and Dangerous

THE INNER CONTRADICTIONS in the Rev. F. S. Morley's article on Protestantism (SN April 18) made my blood run hot. Superficially he seems to have a well thought out position but the suggestions which his article contains are both wrong and dangerous. They are wrong because they do not meet all the facts but only selected ones. They are dangerous because they only contain, at best, half truths.

He speaks of the Protestant "inferiority complex" and makes some broad generalizations about its extent. He speaks of the difficulty in getting leaders and of the ineffectiveness of the Christian Education program. By what standards does he make these assertions? In this district of Hamilton there are nine Protestant churches for one Catholic church. It is true that on a Sunday morning the casual passer-by may be impressed by the number of people coming out of that one door, but how much more impressed would he be if the same person were to see all the people and the children coming out of the nine doors into one stream! How many leaders are there in those churches giving whole-hearted service! And who would be in a position to judge the effect that the example of the lives of those leaders is going to have in after days on the young people under their interest?

One final bit of "evidence" comes to mind immediately. Does not the minister of the Church need to have a "message" before he can expect people to listen?

. . . It does not seem fair to let the devout Protestant carry away the belief that his branch of the faith is woefully and progressively incapable of meeting his spiritual needs. Each generation needs to be stung to action but let us not scuttle the ship by despair!

Hamilton, Ont. J. A. FILSHIE

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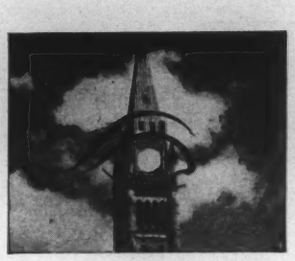

OTTAWA VIEW

SPURT IN BRITISH EXPORTS

THERE will be some red faces in Toronto when the Canadian trade figures for March are published in the next few days. While scare-stories were appearing about the British export drive "losing steam," the British were actually selling us more goods than in any previous month — ever. British trade figures show an increase across the board, including the woollen and worsted yarns which were the subject of most of the fuss.

TRADE DEFICIT WITH U.K.

THE Canadian figures will show U.K. exports to us in March running at a rate 27 per cent higher than the monthly average for 1949. Average monthly rate for 1949 was $25.6 millions. Average for first quarter of 1950 was $28 millions. The March rate was $32.6 millions.

In March the long pattern of Anglo-Canadian trade was reversed. We bought more from the U.K. than they bought from us—which is astonishing even if it's temporary. Unfortunately the change came both ways. We bought $7½ millions more from Britain in the first three months of 1950 than in the same period last year. But they bought $30 millions *less* from us.

LOBBIES GETTING BUSY

THE increasing pace of imports from overseas (though not from U.S.) is bringing increasing protests from Canadian business. More and more businessmen are turning up here asking for protection against competition. This is exactly what the Government expected, and set its face against. The present exemptions from dumping duty are being examined within the Government. But both the Government as a whole and its most influential ministers individually have warned industry not to expect protection against outside competition unless real unfairness can be proved.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

THE Budget debate in the Commons was shorter than usual, rather more relevant. But the real interest lay in George Drew's motion to appoint a Royal Commission on economy and efficiency in government. Reasoned and reasonable speeches came from the best PC's speakers: Drew himself was moderate, and his support from Diefenbaker, Macdonnell and Adamson suggested better teamwork than usual. Finance Minister Abbott's reply was a challenge. "I deny that there is 'duplication, waste and extravagance,'" he said in effect. "If you think there is it's your business to prove it, not to fob the job off on somebody else."

The PC's will not get a Royal Commission: they have got a difficult and worthwhile job for themselves.

FREE ADVERTISING

THE handful of men who made a scene in the Commons gallery got exactly what their organizers wanted. Their well-drilled antics got headlines in newspapers right across Canada; they were prominently reported in the CBC news bulletins; CBC News Roundup carried an eye-witness account as its first item.

It took remarkably little checking to discover that the small group who came here for a so-called convention of unemployed were under highly efficient Communist direction, which included free beer. Prominent were Communist members of the now discredited Canadian Seamen's Union, A. A. McLeod (avowed Communist MPP from Toronto), Mark Frank (of the Communist *Canadian Tribune*) and other known men.

ATLANTIC MEETINGS

EXTERNAL Affairs Minister Pearson leaves this week-end for London. He'll be there while the Big Three—Messrs. Acheson, Bevin and Schumann are having their meeting.

The Atlantic Council agenda has eight or nine items. Economic co-operation might be the most important: it depends which of them can be tackled seriously in a short meeting. The Defence Ministers' report alone raises problems which could take all the time. As Pearson said the other day, it's easy to agree to a phrase like "sharing the burden"—until you start to share it.

Defence Minister Claxton says we are spending more on defence than any of the rest except U.S. and U.K. That's more per head. Other people work it out on different bases and get different results.

STILL HEWERS OF WOOD?

SOME notes from Graham Towers' report on foreign exchange control:

The largest part of our exports are still raw or almost raw materials: newsprint and metals to U.S.; wheat overseas. Sales of manufactured goods to U.S. still show "no considerable overall growth."

Direct investment of U.S. funds in Canada increased to $88 millions in 1949. 1948—$71 m.; 1947—$48 m. Increase mostly for Alberta oil development.

Interest and dividend payments to U.S. rose to $285 millions: up $55 m. That's profits on 1948 operations.

Canadian tourists in the U.S. spent $30 millions on purchases brought back with them to Canada.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Saving Taxpayer's Dollar

EIGHTY years ago the permanent Civil Service of Canada numbered only 260 persons, so I read. And as a Deputy Minister in those days received only $2,600 a year it is safe to assume that the entire wage bill on this score was not more than a quarter of a million dollars annually.

Today there are approximately 125,000 civil servants (permanent and temporary) in the National Government, and, quoting from the Budget Address of the Minister of Finance, "our civilian payroll is only about $310 million a year." The "only" was not thrown in for irony: Mr. Abbott was contrasting it against $2,400 millions of total expenditures by Ottawa.

This prodigious growth in a country that now has about four times as many people as there were 80 years ago, naturally attracts the attention of the taxpayer from time to time. It is being suggested by the official Opposition that the time has come for a thorough inquiry into Government expenditures.

The warning by the Finance Minister on Budget Day that we could expect Government expenditures and current tax rates to level off at the present high figures has no doubt helped to crystallize opinion in this direction.

It is not likely that the Opposition will determine what form such an inquiry will take. It is, however, certain that the Government will be driven to devise its own ways of continuing the present examination of Government costs, and to extend investigation of other means of cutting expenditure.

The Causes

If more money is being spent in this way than should be spent, or more than the economy can support, the cause may lie in one of two quite different conditions.

First, the Government may be engaged in large activities that could be more efficiently and satisfactorily discharged by private individuals. This is a matter of high policy for which the Government itself—and in the final analysis the voter and taxpayer—is responsible.

Second, the services undertaken by the National Government may be costing more than they should, because of waste and inefficiency. This is a responsibility of parliament also, but the Government has the right to expect its own agencies, such as the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Board, to see that this kind of waste and inefficiency is kept to a minimum.

A further possibility is that money is being thrown away in needless overlapping and duplication between national, provincial and municipal authorities.

A popular view, not usually supported by any tangible evidence, is that civil servants do not work as hard or as efficiently as employees of private enterprises.

This is often supported by the readily admitted fact that in private enterprises, especially the smaller ones, the need of "keeping out of the red" inspires a more ruthless and searching watch for overstaffing, idling and inefficiency.

My own observation over the past 21 years, including over five years in civilian war service at Ottawa, would be that a few civil servants are grossly overworked, a somewhat larger group have it pretty soft, and the remainder—the great majority—turn in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

That very substantial sums could be saved, most investigators would admit. Some of these would involve cutting out marginal or "luxury" services. But some of these are not quite so dispensable as a first glance might suggest.

Extra Mail Delivery

Take for example a second mail delivery a day, which they are proposing to eliminate in the U.S. I do not know how much could be saved in this way in Canada. Suppose it was a dollar a year for every urban taxpayer. Is it worth a dollar to you and to me have this extra delivery? I suspect most business men would vote to keep it.

A pretty thorough inquiry in 1938 did not disclose that any material sums could be saved by elimination of duplication as between national and provincial governments. "A drop in the bucket" was the summary of one investigator.

That a few million can usually be saved by terminating services no longer important, and by doing necessary things in more modern and efficient ways, is fully accepted by the authorities. Inquiries along these lines have been under way for some time with profitable results.

This is a live and important topic and is worth further comment. But don't look for any "ruthless slashing of Government expenditures." The moment you started that, the MP's themselves would start to cry halt because they would hear sharply from the beneficiaries of the services terminated.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

To Keep Money at Work

Within the next few weeks some $738,000,000 of Government of Canada First Victory Loan and 3% Bonds due 1955, as well as all Province of Alberta 3½% Debentures due 1961-80, will be redeemed. The prompt reinvestment of the funds received will avoid loss of interest.

Our "May Review and Securities List" contains a broad list of Canadian securities to yield from 3% to over 6% including securities suitable for the reinvestment of the funds received from the redemption of these bonds and debentures. Included in the "Review" is comment concerning the current high level of Canadian business activity and highlights from a number of recent corporation annual reports.

A copy of our "May Review and Securities List" will be forwarded gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

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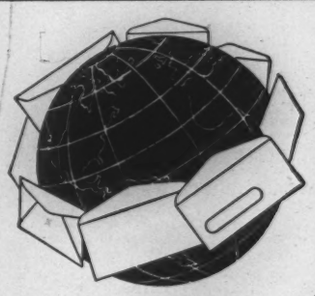

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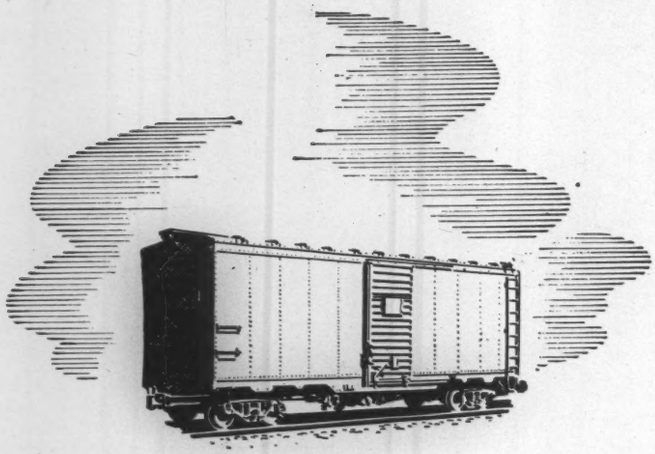

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENT

Venerable Archdeacon Donald Benjamin Marsh succeeds the Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming as Anglican Bishop of the Arctic. He has spent 22 years in the Arctic. His 2,250,000-square mile diocese is probably the largest in the world.

AWARD

Dr. Lawrence Peters, formerly of Saskatoon and now on the faculty of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, is another Canadian to win a $25,000 Markle Foundation scholarship.

MARRIAGE

Armande Masson, daughter of Ottawa artist Henri Masson, to **Nick Obermire;** in Lompoc, California.

RETIREMENT

Leonce Plante, 61, colorful Montreal Recorder for 15 years, noted for his humor and love of battle. He will continue in private law practice.

DEATHS

Judge James Boyd Moon, 60, of Parry Sound, formerly of Mount Forest, Ont.; in Toronto, attending the annual meeting of the County Judges' Association.

Dr. Grant Leslie Bird, 54, popular Oshawa, Ont., physician, prominent in civic and political circles; also instrumental in planning the Oshawa Clinic; in Chicago, while attending a convention.

Sir Richard Stuart Lake, 89, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan 1915-21; in Victoria, BC.

The **Rev. Malcolm McCallum MacLean,** 81, active in Baptist Church for 50 years; in Toronto.

Joseph J. "Joe" Maguire, 81, one of Montreal's best-known newspapermen for 45 years, 39 as police reporter for the old Montreal Witness and The Montreal Daily Star.

Edmond John Gauthier, 46, Leaside, Ont., "Santa Claus." Each year he went from door to door with a sleigh delivering Christmas stockings. When there was no snow he used a truck.

Herbert Ditchburn, 69, designer of the famous Rainbow speedboats used in Harmsworth trophy races.

Michael Sobcov, 51, prominent Ottawa merchant.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 31 May 9, 1950

The Wrong Class

THE railway unions will not henceforth, according to the language of their leader, accept the decision of a Conciliation Board whose chairman belongs to the wrong class. Judges belong to the wrong class; lawyers belong to the wrong class; they have not been brought up in the proper atmosphere of sympathy with the workers, and very few of them are Socialists.

We are very much afraid that what the leaders of the railway unions want—and that does not necessarily mean that all their members want it also—is Conciliation Boards headed by persons of the political party which the leaders support, and which has as one of its objectives the eradication of the capitalist system and its replacement by a "planned economy." Now the capitalist system can quite easily be abolished by making it unworkable, and it can quite easily be made unworkable by giving to an important section of labor the right to collect more for its work than that work is worth to the people who ultimately buy it. The ultimate buyers of railway labor are the consumers of transportation, and the largest consumers of transportation in Canada are the farmers who ship wheat to the world market. They pay the cost of the railway labor involved in that shipment, because the price of wheat in the world market cannot be changed in order to pay Canadian railway men more money.

So far the chairmen of Conciliation Boards have been men honestly concerned to keep the capitalist system working, because it is the system supported by the majority of Canadians. If organized labor does not wish to accept the decisions of such Boards we shall at least know where we stand.

The Indignant P.M.

IT IS always interesting to speculate about what is going on in the inner recesses of the minds of those who govern us or want to govern us when they can get the power. So it is not surprising that the public seizes with avidity upon any action of Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. Drew or Mr. Coldwell which looks as if it were done when the performer was off guard and reacting naturally.

Mr. St. Laurent's extreme indignation at being charged with "evasion" in the House of Commons seemed so disproportionate to the offence that most people have assumed that it must have been largely a dramatic performance — that Mr. St. Laurent had concluded that it was time he showed signs of a capacity for temper and seized on the first, somewhat inadequate, excuse for doing so.

We think there is a better explanation, and that it lies in the bilingual character of the Canadian Parliament. "Evasion" has a lot of meanings in French that it does not customarily have in English. It is the correct term for the act of literally running away, as in escaping from a prison and even in fleeing from a fight. Mr. St. Laurent's language in replying to the charge (which we take it had no such meaning in the mind of the member who made it) strongly suggests that this running away from a fight was what he had in his mind. We proffer this as an explanation which may help to reconcile the contending parties, if any reconciliation is still needed.

Inadequate Regret

IT IS gratifying to learn that the mayor of Shawinigan Falls regrets the recent episodes of mob violence against evangelistic religious bodies in that city. It would be still more gratifying if he regretted them for a better reason. His expressed reason is that the episodes have brought "bad publicity" to his city. They certainly have, but they are regrettable for much more serious reasons than that.

If, however, bad publicity is the only consideration which will lead the mayor (and possibly other high authorities) of Shawinigan Falls to regret such episodes, and perhaps to take steps to mitigate or even prevent them in the future, let the press of Canada see to it that such episodes whenever they happen get precisely the amount and kind of bad publicity that they deserve.

When authority fails to do its duty, publicity is about the only mechanism that democracy has left. Fortunately it is an extremely powerful one.

"A Great Campaign of Truth"

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has signalled a great new American effort in the war of ideas, in his call before the American Society of Newspaper Editors for a "great campaign of truth."

As the *Christian Science Monitor*, one of the truly great newspapers of our time, remarks, the Soviet Union has not even the interest in truth which caused Pilate to ask, "What is truth?" It denies the whole concept of objective and permanent truth and sets up instead a party line defined from day to day by the Politburo. It is carrying on a vast offensive of misrepresentation and vilification against the free nations, particularly the United States. And the United States is spending but $40 millions on an information and education program to meet this onslaught, compared to the $19 billions it spends on arms and foreign aid. It is spending on the war of ideas, in fact, about as much as it spends each year on cosmetic advertisements.

With the USSR itself hermetically sealed against Western publications of all kinds, the Soviets making a costly effort to jam all Western broadcasts and the satellites steadily closing down British, French and American information offices, the new campaign which Truman proposes faces great difficulties. A suggestion worth close consideration comes from Senator William Benton, formerly head of the Information Section of the State Department. He calls for a world-wide radio network capable of putting the American story into every radio receiver in the world, and a monthly documentary film which could be shown to a quarter of the earth's population.

This is not only a job for the government. Indeed, it would be far more effective and convincing if non-government groups joined in it. The

LIFE IN A BUFFER STATE

newspapers, whose editors the President was addressing, are one obvious medium. It would be a good thing if more of them would consider the constructive formula of the *Monitor*, which does quite literally cover the whole free world, to the extent of its resources, never turning its back on evil, never pussy-footing, but abjuring sensationalism and presenting wholesome developments as news. One may well ask what role many of the biggest newspapers, in Canada as in the U.S., can play in the war of ideas when their emphasis on crime, scandal and accidents, great and petty, presents a picture only of a civilization in decline, and speeds the process.

But the movies probably are even more important. With their powerful visual impact, reaching hundreds of millions who could not read newspapers or bulletins in English if they were available, and tens of millions who cannot even read the dispatches from the Western world in their own newspapers, they offer enormous possibilities for presenting a true picture of life in America and of the world aims of America. Few would say that they were living up to their responsibility. A wealth of topics for Senator Benton's monthly documentaries swarms in the mind: Tennessee Valley Authority, the mighty motor industry of Detroit, young people working their way through college, the clubs and societies everywhere which work so indefatigably on local social problems and cultural improvement, the workers' housing developments which are spreading over this continent, and many many more.

There is far too much talk of the role of jet planes and hydrogen bombs in this cold war era. We must be strong. But if we are strong only in arms and weak in the consciousness of what we are defending, it will avail us nothing.

A Courageous Speech

IT IS unfortunate that Mr. Pearson's speech to the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce should have attracted so little notice, for this was the most forthright and penetrating statement on our economic outlook that we have had from any minister for a long time.

In the North Atlantic community, Mr. Pearson said, the most essential and the most difficult field is the economic one. Without an economic solution all our defence plans fall to pieces. Without North American help on the economic front the strain of defence expenditures on Western Europe will become intolerable. Unless we can create a North Atlantic trading community we cannot in the long run create a North Atlantic defence unit.

Mr. Pearson spoke of "a great, cooperative economic commonwealth of the western world," to be built on the foundation of the Atlantic Pact. This is a welcome, far-seeing and vital step forward in Canadian policy. It might one day lead, as Mr. Pearson said, to "a political commonwealth too." But the economic basis is the essential start.

"No plan less than this will be adequate." If Mr. Pearson is right there, as we believe he is, it makes a great difference to some of our day-by-day trade worries. The over-riding importance of holding the North Atlantic community together is such that we may have to be prepared "to forego winter lettuce or winter vacations in California"; to watch the Government encourage imports which compete with our own products; and even "in certain contingencies" to "keep out of Canada competing imports from other countries," to assist sterling imports.

No one, including Mr. Pearson himself, is ready to accept discriminatory trade restrictions except in the last resort. But the dogma of "non-discrimination," which sometimes seems to have the force of Holy Writ for Mr. Abbott and some other departments of government, may conceivably have to yield before more pressing necessities. We are very glad to find someone in the government who has the courage to say so. (Extracts from Mr. Pearson's speech appear on page 14.)

To Speak for Canada at the U.N.

WHILE we have few illusions as to the happiness he may enjoy in the post, we hasten to congratulate Mr. R. G. Riddell on his appointment as Canada's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. He will be captain of the Canadian team, and he has unique qualifications for the post, on lines of heredity and experience.

"Gerry" Riddell is, we believe, almost the only Canadian active in international conferences today who is "second generation" in this work. His father, Professor W. A. Riddell, was with the League of Nations from its inception, first in the International Labor Office and then as a Canadian delegate to the League from 1925-37. His departure from Geneva made headlines throughout the world, but if it created a sensation it was honorably done. For it was he who rose to propose oil sanctions against Mussolini's Italy, for invading Ethiopia—a move which proved to be rather too bold for his government at home, though it might have saved the League.

—NFB

TEAM CAPTAIN *at U.N. . . . R. G. Riddell.*

The experience of Riddell *père* inspired Riddell *fils* to an intensive study of the institutions and capabilities of the U.N., successor to the League. For it was he, we are informed, who has been mainly responsible for those admirable annual volumes "Canada and the United Nations," which may be obtained from the King's Printer for 50c and which provide as good an answer as can be found anywhere to the question so often heard, "But what does the U.N. *do?*"

Since the inception of the United Nations R. G. Riddell has been one of that small, young and very able Canadian team which has done the preparatory work for our delegates—who often have to shuttle between Lake Success and the House of Commons or their departmental duties in Ottawa — and which has maintained a high level of Canadian participation in the U.N. Never quarrelsome, never sensational and seldom verbose, the Canadian delegation has won a deserved reputation for practical contributions towards the settlement of disputes and the improved operation of the U.N. We are completely confident that this reputation will be sustained under the leadership of Mr. Riddell.

Home-Town Papers Please Copy

WHEN *the Reaper gives me that certain look*
And cuts the air with his whetted scythe,
My name may not figure in song or book —
But, at least, I'll know that I was alive.

I foundered the chart and I broke the rule,
I gathered the flower and I stripped the hive;
I've been much more than a bit of a fool —
But, at least, I knew that I was alive.

Love, laughter, friendship, then finally
The sun for candle and wind to shrive;
It comes to you and it comes to me —
But, at least, I'll know that I was *alive.*

GILEAN DOUGLAS

Art for All

ANY advance of the appreciation of art, unlike the "advances" of several things, has a significance far beyond the event. It may be year-end statistics showing that more and more boys and girls attend Canadian art galleries—as have appeared in half a dozen instances lately. It may be travelling exhibitions of paintings with itineraries for small cities and towns. It may be a national or local decision for better gallery facilities. Recently we noticed one advance in art appreciation that has a more personal—if less sensational—effect than a new wing to a gallery. But it has a brilliant relevance to our particular cultural situation. It is the handsome volume of 80 color plates and text entitled "History of Modern Painting," the work of Swiss publisher Albert Skira (Burns & MacEachern, Toronto, $17.50 a volume). The first series covers from Baudelaire to Bonnard. The other two volumes, to appear later this year, will include masters from Matisse to Rouault, and from Picasso to surrealism. The volumes will give a general and discriminating view of the history of modern painting from 1805 to the present day.

The books are altogether a remarkable re-creation, containing generous and biographical-historical material arranged systematically and with an economical use of words. But the most striking feature is the pictures — the real focal point of interest. An entirely new procedure was followed in "dummy layout" and the color reproduction is a copy as near to the original as Swiss craftsmen with exquisite taste could achieve. Art teachers, students and lovers of art have been quick to praise when shown the Skira volume. Some of us may not be able to afford the best moderns on our walls but we should consider keeping a record of the beauties in our bookshelves.

Television Order for Britain

BRITAIN has now won a substantial Canadian order for television equipment. Canadian manufacturers are talking darkly about official pressure on the CBC to give the order to Britain. But there are no sinister figures behind the scenes. The British Marconi Company won the order not because it is British, but because it put in the lowest bid and the best designs. We think it is entirely salutary that the Canadian electronics industry should be exposed to this competition: more particularly because it is not likely to get much from its parent companies in the United States.

There has been a good deal of misunderstand-

ing about the television deal. Protests were raised early this year by both business and official circles against the method by which the CBC ordered its first two television transmitters. No specifications were drawn up and no tenders called. The order was given to two Canadian companies, subsidiaries of U.S. manufacturers. The protests were made on two grounds. First, that no other firm, British, Canadian or American, was given a chance at the order. Second, that it seemed a direct rejection of the Government's trade policy to be spending U.S. dollars on capital equipment without even knowing whether it could be obtained as cheaply from sterling sources. The CBC at the time professed not to know how much of the order would be filled in Canada and how much would come from the United States. Nor is it clear even yet what the Canadian content is to be: statements from the companies concerned have been too variable to be reassuring.

We do not pretend to know whether it was public protest, or official pressure, or merely good sense which made the CBC call for tenders on this second television order. At any rate specifications were drawn up and bids invited from a number of firms. In the result the British Marconi Company proved to have the best offer.

We are glad of this because it helps to balance our trade account and ensure markets for our own exports. But if a Canadian firm had made the best bid it should have had the order. Unfashionable as it may be, we believe in competition. Canadians have been lecturing the British about it long enough, and our medicine is just as good for us as it is for them.

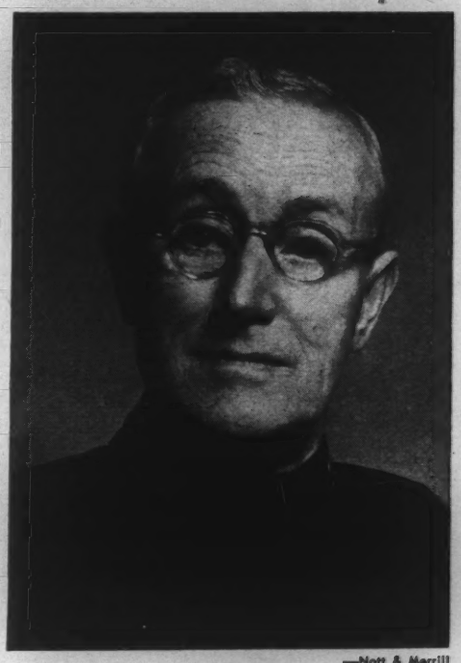
Keep it Up, Mr. Sellar

IT IS unfortunate that the *Gazette's* despatch about Mr. Watson Sellar's appearance before the Public Accounts Committee should have described as part of his brief a statement which was actually a spoken reply to a question. Mr. St. Laurent was entitled to correct this misrepresentation, and to do so, if he thought it sufficiently important, on a question of privilege. He went far beyond that, however, and described Mr. Sellar's statement as a case of "an official expressing an opinion on policy, a thing which any member of Parliament would be surprised to see."

Now in these days no member of Parliament, and no citizen of Canada, is ever surprised at seeing an official expressing an opinion on policy. It has become in recent years the established practice for Governments to use the great oratorical powers and high prestige of some of their civil servants to support whatever policies they may have decided on. The only cause for surprise is to see an official expressing an opinion on policy which differs from that of the Government. Officials are muzzled on one side only.

Mr. Sellar, however, is not an official of the Government, he is an official of the House of Commons. It is of the essence of his position that he must be completely independent of the Government, just as the auditor of an incorporated company—an officer with whose responsibilities Mr. St. Laurent can hardly be unfamiliar—must be independent of the board of directors. The only thing that Mr. St. Laurent had a right to complain of was the newspaper report which placed Mr. Sellar's remark in a brief rather than in examination. And we do not think that that was a sufficiently serious matter to raise as privilege.

We disagree with Mr. Sellar's particular view on the thorny subject of where to give away government-owned surpluses of foodstuffs, but we hope he will long continue to express his opinions,



—Nott & Merrill

COMMISSIONER *Charles Baugh: An appeal.*

especially when asked for them in a committee of the House of Commons, without considering whether they will please Mr. St. Laurent or not.

Helping to Restore Dignity

A BASIC premise of democratic political theory relates to the dignity of the individual; in practice it doesn't always work out that way. In a highly competitive society such as ours, undue emphasis is so often placed on material considerations to the depredation of the spiritual. The dignity of the individual, especially of those who for one reason or another cannot or will not abide by the established morals, falls by the wayside.

It is discouraging to read each day in the newspapers of men and women sentenced to prison for various misdemeanors, adolescent boys and girls in trouble, unwed mothers left stranded, men out of work, families out of food and lodging, and aged folk bereft of income and friendship. But it is encouraging to know that in our all too often callous life we have organizations devoted unselfishly to the salvage of human wreckage.

Perhaps the most prominent organization in the field of community betterment is the Salvation Army. It is built in the spirit of Christ, Who said: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost." The Army brings another chance,—and yet another, to victims of unhappy circumstance. It combines material aid with spiritual comfort and inspiration.

To carry on this never-ending task, the Army needs your contribution. You can be sure it will be well administered by such men as Commissioner Charles Baugh, Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army in Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The national objective this year is $1,500,000 and the Toronto appeal is for $350,000. Supplemented by small contributions from some of those who receive help, plus government subsidies, this sum is small for the job. You can help to restore dignity to individuals who have lost it.

Jogs and Jiggles

("The living cost graph, which shot upwards alarmingly in 1947 and continued a steady increase in 1948, moved in 1949 not with jogs, but jiggles." —Canadian Press.)

BOY, *how we hated those index-jogs*
Back when the country was going to the dogs!
Costs were so high they just didn't make sense—
Jogs in the taxes and jogs in the rents,
Jogs in the prices of foodstuffs and fags,
Jogs in the jug that engendereth jags!
Life in those years was a son-of-a-gun—
Jogs were in everything under the sun!

Luckily, reader, in 'forty-nine,
Prices, though higher, swung more into line.
Gone from the index those horrible jogs
In prices for fancy or workaday togs.
Quite a bit higher, the things we all need,
But mounting with ever-diminishing speed.
Buyers, farewell to the haggle and higgle!
Jog is replaced by beneficent jiggle!

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

NOW THAT the railway unions have taken their strike vote, how about polling the shareholders of the CNR, who are the Canadian taxpayers, as to what *they* want to do?

The average Canadian's chance of becoming a millionaire is said to be one in a million. It should at that rate be worth one dollar, but we will chiefly sell ours for ninety cents.

There is a movement in Halifax to provide the city with an official flag, which will presumably be a snowblower rampant on a field of azure noses.

If Dominion Day is changed to something else by a private bill, a lot of Canadians will consider it a private change and go on calling it Dominion Day.

A house, says a modern architect, is "a machine for living." Thanks, but we prefer to do our living for ourselves — the hand-made life for us.

Ottawa plumbers find they have been out on an illegal strike. Probably their legal

adviser forgot to bring his tools with him when they consulted him.

There seems to be a disposition among Conciliation Boards to check off the check-off.

What the Australian Seamen's Union really wants is obviously a ban on arms shipments to anybody but Russia.

When you buy a motor-car now you are paying for pensions which will be received by those who made the car long after it has gone on the scrap-heap.

The kind of people who see flying saucers are just the kind of people who would drink out of them.

The Reformed Dutch Church of South Africa has voted for total segregation of whites and blacks—in church and everywhere else. Hadn't it better get itself unreformed?

Lucy says Red Rivers seem to be almost as subversive as Red Deans.

SASKATOON:

Prairie Peace— Thank the Harvest

by Eric Knowles, Phil Wade and Melwyn Breen

ADMINISTRATORS *of city are Mayor J. S. Mills (rt.) and City Commissioner Harold Balfour.*

THE CITY SLICKER, roaring through Saskatoon in his overpowered, underslung automobile, probably takes in its clean open layout, its leisurely-paced pedestrians, its general air of thriving contentment. Then, without thought or pause, he may go on to the brighter lights of Edmonton or Calgary.

"If he does this," said a Saskatonian to SN last week, "he's deprived himself of the pleasures of the second fastest growing city on the Prairies. Saskatoon has its origin in the wheatlands, its population is predominantly rural in outlook; but it also boasts a busy industrial section, the second largest airport in the West and a huge university of which it is justifiably proud."

It also boasts something more: it boasts a way of life that derives from the small town of 50 years ago. And though it can make room for modernity in industry and comfort, it has managed to do so without the sacrifice of the ingredients that form the nostalgia of the village-reared, city-imprisoned businessman.

Saskatoon is Toronto's child, and the child never would have been born except for Demon Rum.

In the year 1881, several Methodist gentlemen of Toronto, connected with the temperance cause, received from the Government 2 million acres of land in the North West Territories. Advertised at Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1881, the entire tract was taken up, and a party of four, headed by J. N. Lake of Toronto, camped on a high bank on the South Saskatchewan River on August 18, 1882. This, they decided, was the spot for their settlement.

The late Mr. Lake has written:

"We had a name, Minnetonka, but while I was lying in my tent, a man brought me a handful of beautiful red berries. He called them *saskatoons*. In an instant I remarked: 'Arise, Saskatoon, Queen of the North.'"

The "Queen" soon found itself in a fine mess. The land was not in a solid block, so there could be no liquor jurisdiction. Only a handful of settlers came, and evidently all were not temperance people. An early settler has said that on the first holiday all the yipping that came through the clear prairie air was not that of coyotes.

SASKATOON survived the rebellion of 1885 with its coincident threat of Sioux massacre, but its progress was slow until the Barr colonists arrived in 1903.

This was an invasion of 2,000 Englishmen who were destined for what is now Lloydminster. Many of these stayed in Saskatoon and those who departed left plenty of money in the village, the supply and jumping-off point for the Lloydminster trek.

The pioneers had to be resourceful and some of that habit still remains: like the set of false teeth Dr. Fred Salisbury made for Bob Shannon, expert farmer. Both of them are still living and practising their jobs—Salisbury a well known western turfman, and Shannon a wealthy farmer-executive.

"And how are the teeth suiting you?" Salisbury asked a couple of days after the fitting.

"Fine, Doc, fine, but they're awfully heavy," Bob said.

"They should be, Bob, they should be," said Salisbury. "The best iron I could find went into them."

"They were still the best teeth I ever had," Bob mused recently.

By fine juggling of figures Saskatoon managed to become a city in 1906, and was all set for the fantastic boom that struck around 1909. This was perhaps the most important year in Saskatoon's history, since it saw the foundation of the University of Saskatchewan, an institution that today means around $5 million annually to the city and which Regina still eyes with ill-concealed jealousy.

Just how the university was obtained has been the subject of many debates, but it was largely due to the efforts of the late A. P. McNab, later a cabinet minister in the province and a lieutenant-governor.* Archie, as everybody called him, obtained national recognition during the visit of the King and Queen to Regina in 1939. He delighted Queen Elizabeth at Government House by asking: "How did you leave the kids?"

Another great impresario was the late Sid Johns, the most persistent booster Saskatoon ever had and author of Saskatoon's battle song: "We're from Saskatoon and we don't give a damn for all the rest of Canada."

These men and half-a-dozen others spearheaded the 1909-1912 drive when the population jumped from around 7,000 to 20,000. Land values also skyrocketed. Lots that sold for $25 in the morning changed hands three or four times by nightfall for $250 and parcels of raw prairie were sold five miles from the centre of the city. One man, still living, had $1,000 in 1909 and turned down $750,000

*The cynical and the suspicious, especially in Regina, hint that there's a story behind the obtaining of the university that's better left untold until all connected parties are dead.

WHEAT POOL *plant processes part of yield from 7 million acres surrounding the city. Total output of Saskatoon's mills is 7,000 barrels of flour a day.*

—Photos: Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

UNIVERSITY *occupies 1,582 acres, has a half-mile frontage on the River. It is earning a name as a research centre for atomic energy and for cancer.*

AIR SHOT *shows city's "square plan," river's sweep, and fertile prairie, main source of Saskatoon's wealth, beyond. Upper left is CNR Bessborough Hotel.*

cash for his holdings in 1912. He wanted a million.

Well, he never got the million. Instead in 1932 he arranged to pay off a $92,000 bank loan for $2,000, payable at $20 per month and, incidentally, he made it!

Progress slowed again until after World War I. Then again the city leaped ahead to well over 30,000 population, and with a debt of around $15 million headed for the worst depression that ever struck the West.

But it took more than depressions to keep Saskatoon quiet. Never too solidly entrenched in any one political camp, the city managed to get its share of public works, its citizens responded to any worthwhile scheme. Thus Saskatoon has been able to reduce its debt to about $7 million. Part of the payment comes from the power distribution system that the city operates itself and which yields $750,000 yearly. Small store owners have managed to climb out of the slump that left them broke until 1941. Says James Chrones, restaurant owner: "In 1939, after I opened my place I had less than $300. Today I own it completely, have my own home and also a hotel." His story is typical.

And yet throughout the Black Thirties, Saskatonians still remained civic-minded. In 1937 they built the first artificial ice rink in the province. Citizens donated $10 bills, farmers sent in contributions, while even people on relief put in their nickels and dimes. The result is a $100,000 rink built entirely by subscription.

WHAT MAKES Saskatoon tick today?

First, its friendliness. Some of the earlier citizens still refuse to lock their doors, much to the embarrassment of the police, who know that things have changed and not always for the better.

Too, the college is expanding rapidly. It is renowned in all branches of the sciences, including agriculture, and its law school is highly rated. Dr. T. Thorvaldson's finding of an alkali-resistant cement was world news. Its atomic research work under Dr. J. W. T. Spinks is second only to Chalk River, while its betatron cancer work attracts wide attention (SN, Oct. 18).

Its people have gone to important positions—Dean C. J. Mackenzie is head of the National Research Council; Dr. L. E. Kirk, former dean of agriculture, occupies a top position in the FAO.

On the cultural side, the city boasts an Art Centre and a 60-piece symphony orchestra directed by Victor Kviesis, a DP lawyer-musician from Riga, Latvia. The university sends a troupe of players throughout the province during the summer months. The piano team of Reginald Bedford and Evelyn Eby, and Neil Chotem, radio and concert pianist, all well known in Canada and to U.S., come from Saskatoon.

The Art Centre is a source of civic pride: so much so that an editorial in the *Star-Phoenix* on it began, "Scattered around the earth are the big little towns. These are the towns that have earned a fame far beyond their size and population. . . . There is, for instance, Stratford-on-Avon . . . there is Nazareth . . . there is Oberammergau . . . And then there is Saskatoon." The writer explains that each of these towns has its peculiar attraction that makes it a big little city; concludes by citing the Art Centre "is doing its share in spreading this pleasant and naïve gospel."

Saskatoon has its composers, too, who are filled with praise for its virtues. One of them, Jack Gordon, a member of the Canadian postal service, warranted a full page in the *Star-Phoenix* for his song "In Beautiful Saskatoon." The paper printed the words and music and editorialized: "It is a gay, pretty song with shades of Paul Dresser in its music and echoes of Edgar Guest in its poetry. It reminds one of a straw-hatted, mandolin-strumming tenor and a lovely crinolined lady . . . It sings of canoes and rivers and murmuring leaves and all the ingredients of a tune which goes with 'Home Sweet Home' samplers and a happy living room." The song (in part) runs:

In the evening 'long 'bout sunset
When their daily work is done,
Out on bowling greens so level,
There they gather for some fun.
Baseball, tennis, golf and swimming
Or to wander in the park,
'Neath a moon that's made for lovers
Stars atwinkling in the dark.

CHORUS:
In beautiful Saskatoon
'Neath a silvery moon in June
While drifting, dreaming, ever scheming,
Of a wedding soon.
And in a small canoe, just room
Enough for two
As the murmuring leaves, quiv'ring
On the breeze
Whisper romance in Saskatoon.

Mr. Gordon's song inspired several other Saskatoon bards to sing the city's praises. Miss Mae Fox, secretary to the Principal of the Technical Collegiate, is the composer of a song "that would be a good convention song for this convention city." The *Star-Phoenix* describes her song "Honeymoon in Saskatoon" as "a marching song for nostalgic darkies." Its first line runs *Oh hon-hon-honey, can't we hon-hon-honeymoon in sun-sun-sunny Saskatoon.*

Although one's thinking about Saskatoon is automatically coupled with wheat, it has its industries too. The city's first enterprise was the gathering of buffalo bones for shipment to Eastern Canada for use as fertilizer.

Today the city is the centre of the milling industry in the West, with the Quaker Oats, Robin Hood and Wheat Pool plants capable of turning out nearly 7,000 barrels of flour a day. A packing plant, which last year paid $1 million in freight tolls, employs around 800 when working to capacity. and, surprisingly, Saskatoon has iron works which do most unusual jobs. One iron company is headed by Melville A. East, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Another, Richardson Road Machinery Company, sends rotary plows to Ontario and Michigan. Saskatoon also houses the Bowman Bros. automotive supply firm, probably the biggest in Canada. Bowman's started in a small bicycle shop. Today they have branches all over Saskatchewan and in 1949 their business turnover exceeded $5 million.

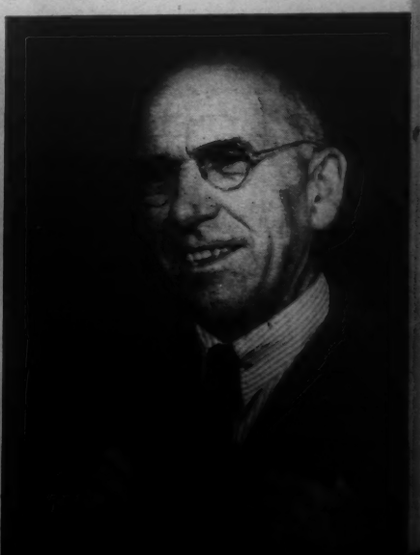
Still, Saskatoon has its basis in wheat, the product that was responsible for its genesis. It is the centre for approximately 7 million acres of fine wheat lands, needing only rain to bring prosperity to the city. Most farmers in the district own their own land and are independent: there is no cooperative system between in-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

QUIET *dignity of city is reflected by longtime resident Mrs. E. Marriott.*

RELAXED *atmosphere of Saskatoon shows in its spaciousness, its attention to beauty spots. The Kiwanis park with its bandstand overlooks the Saskatchewan.*

FRIENDLY *smile of site-saver Mr. W. W. Ashley is typical of the city.*



Oh, my aching feet!

Absorbine Jr.

● That's right, clock it! Next time tired foot muscles shout with pain . . . look at your watch!

Then rub those burning, aching feet with cooling, invigorating Absorbine Jr. and feel the pain fairly *float* away. When you look at the clock again, chances are you'll be *surprised* how quickly Absorbine Jr. has brought those weary feet refreshing relief!

Because Absorbine Jr. has two beneficial actions. First, it promptly cools and soothes those sore places. And second, it counters the irritation that causes pain with a grand muscle-relaxing effect that helps make you feel good all over. Get Absorbine Jr. wherever drugs are sold . . . $1.25 a long-lasting bottle . . . Introductory Size 15¢.

Ah, my Absorbine Jr.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

And Now That Irish Question

Bustling Ulster Has No Patience With Rantin' and Ravin' of South

by Florence Livesay

"MY JACK," the distracted mother of a schoolboy in Dublin told me, "is illiterate in two languages. He is now two years behind his cousin of the same age in Ulster. But what can I do? He has to study geography, history and French *in Gaelic*."

In the Dublin streets Gaelic is ignored, and in the homes too—except in districts such as Connemara, where the language is spoken from infancy. In the Dail (pronounced "doyle") the members of parliament do begin their speeches by addressing Premier Costello as the *Taioseach*—or chief of government—"The Tizzy" to the irreverent—but they continue in English, with Dublin accent, of course.

A Dream Come True

Dr. Douglas Hyde, the man who brought back the Gaelic, died last year, at 88. Few may remember that he once lived for a while in Canada, lecturing in modern languages at the University of New Brunswick in 1891.

His lifelong interest was "the spiritual resurrection of the Irish world," and to this end he founded the Gaelic League. He wrote much in Gaelic, including *Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, Sgealuidhe Fior na Seachtmhaine*, and *Imeasg na n Gaedheal ins an Oilean ur*.

As President of Eire 1938-45 he could see his dream come true: Gaelic became obligatory in the schools and the civil service. On his death the *Manchester Guardian* commented that this feat of his had made it inevitable that Ireland would claim independent status as a nation.

Yet today the general opinion in Dublin seems to be that the revival of Gaelic was a mistake and the experiment with it a failure. The ancient tongue leaves an advanced student wordless, since most of the discoveries and inventions of recent generations have passed Gaelic by. Nevertheless, the President of the Roman Catholic Maynooth College—the National University—perhaps with an eye to state support, continues to insist that the language is advancing to triumph and will give to Eire many more distinguished scholars and writers of Irish.

—CP

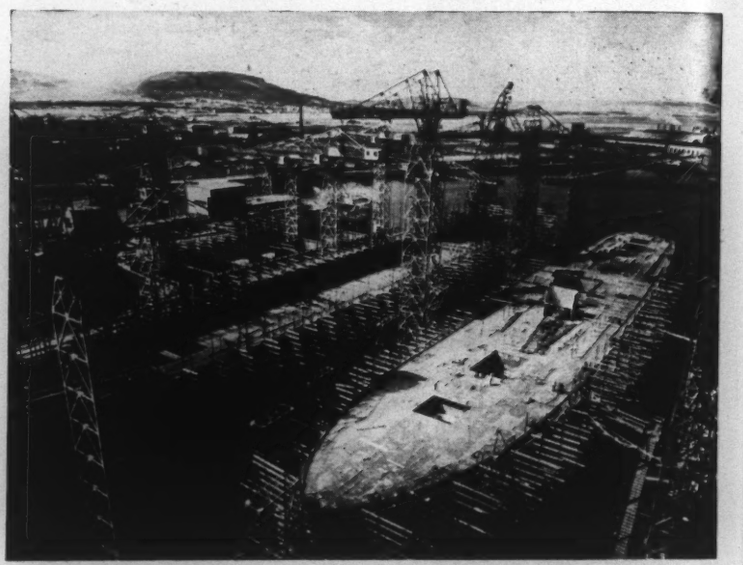
IMPERTURBABLE: *Sir Basil Brooke, Ulster Premier, ignored mass picketing in New York to remind audience Northern Ireland was U.S. beachhead in the war, is still an ally. He will be in Ottawa May 9, Toronto May 16.*

All this has its bearing on the partition question, revived in such lively fashion by the visit of Ulster's Sir Basil Brooke to America and the prank of the Irish lobby in the U.S. Congress in cutting off for a few days Britain's Marshall Plan funds to compel her to end the partition—as though she could. Ulster listens to all the clergy-inspired agitation for Gaelic with disapproval, and holds the educational policies of its neighbor in contempt, as bordering on the mediaeval and saturated with politics.

Threatens the Ulsterites

The bitterness between the two countries remains strong. When Malachy Conlon, a Nationalist member, rose in the Ulster Stormont some months ago to predict "the final move to end partition," he was told that threats of force would be met by force, "because we have a British army, navy and air force." "If anyone in Eire," it was added, "were to get up in a public place and advocate the use of force against the Eire Government, his life would not be taken by an insurance company for 24 hours."

This incident set the stage for a great blaze of oratorical fireworks on the "Glorious Twelfth" (and was carried over with the banning of the St. Patrick's Day parade in Belfast this year). Sir Walter Smiles shouted to an applauding crowd: "Never let it be said that we saw the enemy coming and did not sound the trumpet! The tents have now been struck and the British caravan is on the march. Ulster is one of the last citadels of freedom!"



—U.K. Information Office

INDUSTRIAL BELFAST *has world's greatest shipyard, Harland and Wolff, employing 20,000. Working to capacity since the war it has exceeded all past tonnage records. Launchings of famous liners and warships bring many Royal visits.*

The view of Ulster Protestants is that partition is here to stay. There are many who know Southern Irishmen as personal friends. But they have no patience with "the ravin', rantin' trouble-makers of the Dail." They are quite content to let Eire go her own way.

For themselves, they have no intention of cutting loose from Britain. Sir Basil Brooke's plea is: "Why cannot Irish, North and South, agree to differ but live peaceably side by side? In Ireland there are two races and two loyalties. It is my sincerest hope that our Southern neighbors will face that fact . . ."

South's Main Hope

Will it come to further violence? Actually the Southern Irish, for all their talk, place their main hope on their people who go to Ulster, to work in the prosperous industries there, to settle down, have children, and in time out-vote the Ulster Protestants. They already hold a majority in two counties out of six, as Malachy Conlon did not fear to boast.

Can We Afford U.S. Wages?

For Every Dollar's Worth Americans Produce Canadians Produce 69 Cents

by Michael Barkway

NOW 139,000 employees of the Canadian railways want higher wages and shorter hours. There's nothing unusual about that. The unusual thing about their demand is this: It has brought out into the open two questions which lie behind many Labor demands but are very rarely openly exposed. They are:

1. Should Canadian workers get the same wages and hours as American workers—job for job?

2. Should one group of workers claim a perpetual right to higher wages than other groups?

MICHAEL BARKWAY

In the present case Canadian railworkers are answering "Yes" to both questions. It is a miscellaneous group varying from hotel waiters to "back-shop workers" who help to look after the engines and cars. They are represented by two Canadian brotherhoods and 15 international unions. They all asked for a 40-hour week with 48 hours' pay: the brotherhoods also wanted a raise of 10 cents an hour, and the others of 7 cents an hour.

Two conciliation boards considered the disputes. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson of the Supreme Court of British Columbia presided over both, and with few changes their reports are identical. T. R. Meighen KC of Montreal and Isaac Pitblado KC of Winnipeg were nominated by the companies to the two boards and they both signed the majority report with Judge Wilson. J. A. Coote of Montreal and A. J. Wickens of Moose Jaw were nominated by the unions and they both submitted minority reports supporting the unions. The majority report favored a 44-hour week, *i.e.*, a pay increase equivalent to 6.63 per cent.

But it isn't the details; it's those two main questions to notice.

American standards of wages and hours were put forward to support the international unions' argument. The brotherhoods used U.S. hours to bolster their case—which comes to the same thing. And this is what the Wilson report said about it:

"It is abundantly clear that wages of all workers, not only of railroad employees but of all classes of wage-earners, are higher in the U.S. than in Canada. The same is true of the salaries and earnings of executives and professional men in the two countries.

"The fact is that the U.S. possesses a richer and more mature economy than Canada, and that, presently at any rate, our production is not such as to afford us so high a standard of living as there is in the U.S.

"Under present conditions sensible Canadians will, as they must, accept the fact that the earnings of the average Canadian are less than those of the average resident of the U.S., and that the more abundant economy of the U.S. may permit better working conditions".

In other words, why should railworkers get the same as Americans: other Canadians don't. What about the man who makes cars in Windsor? Must he have wages and hours just the same as the Detroit worker? For that matter what about the judge and the lawyers who signed the report? Couldn't they make more money in the United States? What about me, who write this, and you who read it? Couldn't we make more money if we lived in the U.S.?

Here's a simple calculation.

13½ million Canadians last year produced goods and services valued at $16.1 billions. The per capita production for each Canadian was $1,192.

150 million Americans produced a gross national product of $257.4 billions. The per capita production for each American was $1,717.

There are various complications about this. Price factors were different, and the U.S. and the Canadian dollar are not the same. But for most of last year they were at par. In broad terms the comparison will stand.

And what it means, in broad terms, is that Canadian production per capita is not much over two-thirds of American production per capita. Or, to put it another way, *for every dollar's worth of goods and services that an American produces, a Canadian produces only 69 cents' worth.*

That's what Mr. Justice Wilson and his colleagues mean when they say that the United States "possesses a richer and more mature economy than Canada".

—CP

JUDGE WILSON: *Two questions.*

RAILWAYMEN'S *A. R. Mosher thought the findings were inadequate.*

Let's face it. It's the penalty of living in a hard and still under-developed country like Canada instead of in the richest country in the world. And there is no conceivable way by which we can get paid a dollar for 69 cents' worth of production. We happen to live alongside the United States; we happen to call our currency by the same name as theirs, though it isn't the same thing at all. If we didn't, we would never dream that we ought to match them all along the line.

"When the per capita wealth and productivity of Canada rises to the level attained in the U.S., railworkers will doubtless receive their due share of the national income," says the Wilson report. "Until that occurs they must, like the rest of us, accept their due share of the present national income".

Or perhaps now you want to emigrate?

This, of course, leaves plenty to argue about. Admitting—as you must—that our national income is lower than the American, you can always say that you aren't getting your fair share of it. That's what we all do when we ask for a raise.

In his minority report supporting the international unions, A. J. Wickens of Moose Jaw, said: "The employees do not contend that there is a wide disparity between rail wages and other wages at the present time. But they do contend that until recent years there has been a substantial differential in favor of railway wages. This differential in recent years has been gradually closed up; so that today instead of railway wages being generally higher than other wages, generally they are lower, especially compared with organized industries.

"The employees' request is for the

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Nova Scotia:

CAPTAIN TANNER

THE HIGHLINER of the Nova Scotia deep-sea fishing fleet is dead. Survivor of a shipwreck and countless storms on the Atlantic in his 40 years as a fisherman, Capt. Guy Tanner of Lunenburg lost his life recently when he fell between his schooner and the wharf in Halifax Harbor.

Capt. Tanner, one of the hardiest of the Lunenburg skippers, started fishing at the age of 14. During the past 18 years he was master of his vessel and saw the Nova Scotia dory schooners dwindle from a peak of 165 ships to the few dozen surviving today in competition with modern trawlers and draggers.

In the spring of 1943, Tanner's schooner, the *Flora Alberta*, was rammed and sunk off the Nova Scotia coast by a blacked-out merchant ship. Twenty-one fishermen were lost. Capt. Tanner and six others were picked up.

For three years after the war, Tanner was the "fish killer" of the Nova Scotia fleet. He brought to the Port of Lunenburg record salt fish catches from the banks and received suitable gifts at the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition, in recognition of the feat.

In the late '30's, he sailed with Capt. Angus Walters as a crew member of the racing schooner *Bluenose* in all of her races against the Gloucester schooner *Gertrude L. Thebaud*.

Capt. Tanner's son, Gerald, carries on in his footsteps as skipper of the schooner *Bessemer*.

Manitoba:

RED RIVER, RED FACE

THE rampaging Red River, swollen by melting snow in its valley, inundated the border town of Emerson and low-lying areas of Winnipeg last fortnight. It was the second time since 1948 the river had overflowed its banks and caused untold damage. Winnipeg alone spent $3,000 daily to check the river, but to no avail. Scores left the small town of Morris (pop. 1,100), where damage is at least $1 million. Dikes were built, pumps operated day and night to keep sewers from backing up into basements.

Adding to the misery of people watching water creep up their basement stairs were low temperatures when winter suddenly returned.

A Federal Government engineer stationed in Winnipeg had a red face when flood waters invaded the city. Early in April, D. B. Gow crossed his fingers, forecast that spring thaw conditions were such that a bad flood seemed unlikely in 1950. Three weeks later, when waters were lapping around his suburban home, he uncrossed his fingers and hastily moved out with movable belongings.

EDMONTON *novelist W. G. Hardy has been elected President of the Canadian Authors Association. His best works are Father Abraham, Turn back the River, All the Trumpets Sounded.*

O PIONEERS!

PICTURESQUE St. George, a village on the Winnipeg River, has to pick up and move so that Manitoba won't go short on electric power.

The provincial government is constructing a $20 million power project on the river. When the dam is completed the backed-up waters of the river will cover part of the village.

Even the village cemetery will be under water. As a result negotiations are now under way to have the ceme-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

CAN WE AFFORD U.S. WAGES?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

restoration of these favorable differentials".

In other words: "We used to have a favored position: we claim the right to keep it".

Now, if you can manage to increase the national income, to bring in new wealth of some kind, there can be a larger share for you without robbing anybody else. But if you claim a larger share without adding some new wealth, somebody else must go without.

Said the Wilson report: "The granting of unduly high wages to railworkers will mean that while they receive more for their labor, others will receive less. The export price of a bushel of wheat, a ton of newsprint, or a case of fish, is not elastic. If the transport worker receives more than his fair share of the dollars for which these goods are sold, then the farmer, the fisherman and the paperworker must receive less than their fair share".

Admittedly the railworkers have lost a preferred position. But, said the Wilson report: "It appears to the Board that in a free society relative wage standards of labor in different fields must change over periods of time."

"In 1939 and for many years before," it adds, "rail labor was fully organized and had reaped the benefit of organization and of capable union management in a relatively high wage scale. This was not true to anything like the same extent of other elements of Canadian labor. Unionization of employees has since proceeded at a great pace and resulted in the rectification of inequities and the raising of wages".

To accept the unions' claims, said Justice Wilson and his colleagues, would be to give them "an unmerited preference over all other Canadian workers".

The Wilson report answers "NO" to both our questions. Canadian workers *cannot* get the same wages and hours as American workers until Canada is as rich as the U.S. One group of workers *cannot* claim a perpetual right to higher standards than other groups.

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Wildcats are risky

To an oil man a "wildcat" is a well drilled in an area where oil has never been found. Drilling a wildcat is a risky undertaking and a costly one. Some wells have cost more than a million dollars—and have not been successful.

For that reason oil men make as certain as they can, before drilling, that there is a good chance of finding oil. They use the most modern instruments and skills to locate each drilling site; but still the odds are 20 to one against them. Only about one wildcat in 20 becomes a producer.

Over the past 30 years oil men have worked continuously against these odds. In western Canada Imperial alone drilled 134 wells —all dry—before the Leduc field was discovered in 1947.

But the end result has been new oil for Canada and benefits for Canadians. There are thousands of new jobs. Millions of U.S. dollars are being saved as the need for imported oil lessens. And, as another natural resource moves toward full development, the Canadian standard of living climbs higher.

These are real benefits to Canadians and they will increase as more oil is found. But to find more oil and to spread the advantages it brings, oil men must continue to work against long odds.

Sometimes a job that *must* be done *can't* be done without great risks.

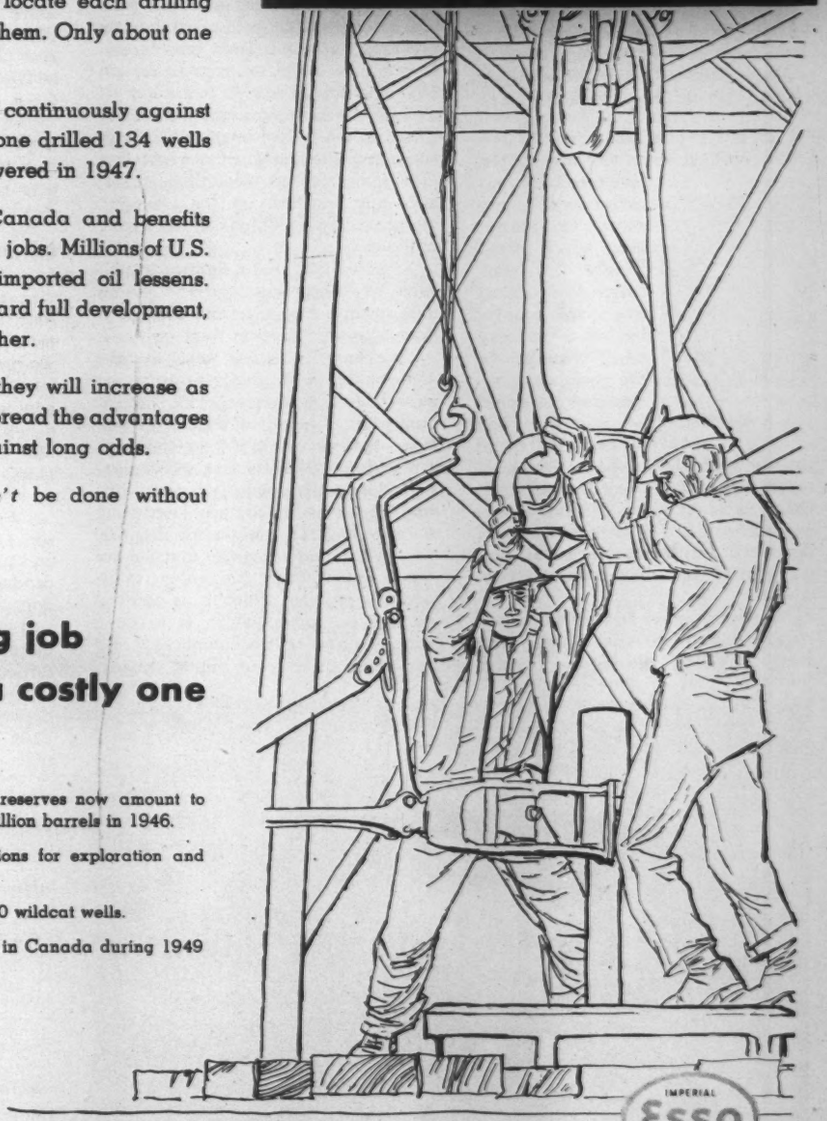
Bringing you oil is a big job . . . and a costly one

About Canada's Oil—Canada's proven oil reserves now amount to about one billion barrels, as compared with only 72 million barrels in 1946.

It is estimated the oil industry will spend $150 millions for exploration and development in western Canada this year.

Last year Imperial drilled or shared in the drilling of 70 wildcat wells.

If the wells drilled by Imperial to find and produce oil in Canada during 1949 were placed end to end they would total 231 miles.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

National Round-Up

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

tery and buildings moved to a new site on higher land. The village was first settled in 1883 by three families and many of its early settlers lie at rest in the cemetery.

■ A half-hour road test, a written test and eye tests must be passed by new drivers in the Greater Winnipeg area before they can obtain a driver's licence when the Manitoba Government's safety section of its motor licence division is set up this spring. Object: to reduce mounting traffic fatalities in Winnipeg area.

Canada:

STATEMENT OF POLICY

(AT HAMILTON *last week, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, made a remarkable statement of Canadian policy towards western Europe.* SATURDAY NIGHT *herewith presents significant extracts from it, in the belief that they do a great deal to clarify this country's policy towards vital questions of international trade which affect us all.*—THE EDITORS.)

"IT IS NOW clear that the Western World must set about re-designing the structure of its international economic relations, even as it must rebuild its international political life. No country has more at stake than Canada. In the plans and policies that we adopt we shall be well advised to take into consideration the new orientation of world power. That we are doing so is shown, I think, by the increase in our exports to the United States and the discovery and development of new markets in Latin America and elsewhere.

—CP

L. B. PEARSON

"We must press further along this road, especially in Asia, which offers great long-term possibilities, though the immediate difficulties are tremendous. We must also do everything we can to develop our own resources for our own people, in a way which will make us less dependent on dollar imports. There are great and encouraging initiatives being undertaken in this field. But at the same time we must make every effort to maintain our place in the sterling markets—by trade negotiations, by setting up Anglo-Canadian trading machinery, by giving all the support we can to private trading ventures, by political discussions at the highest level to drive home the point that Canadian resources are not merely a great reservoir to be tapped in time of trouble, but one which should supply a steady stream of goods across the Atlantic."

Certain Contingencies

"But if this stream is to flow outwards," he continued, "there must also be one flowing in. This means even more sensible tariff policies. It means the active encouragement of imports from the sterling area; import promotion activities which will assist the sale in Canada of goods from those areas. *It may even come to mean in certain contingencies action to keep out of Canada competing imports from other countries.* All this involves difficult and complicated and at times irritating Government action, which is justified, and only justified, by the changing world trading conditions which I have outlined."

After warning that a simple remedy, such as "accepting sterling" would only mean a free gift from the Canadian taxpayer, Pearson went on:

"We may of course have to take some action in the future to assist our exporters by further loans or gifts to customers. I hope, of course, as you hope, that we won't. But we shouldn't try to fool ourselves that we can escape the consequences—whatever they may be—of such action by attempting to give it some transparent disguise. . . . We should recognize that we are faced with a tough, long-range, international problem which is as political as it is economic; which is in some ways as novel as it is complicated and for which there is no simple remedy. . . . Each of us may have to forego some immediate advantages for the common good. To put it in concrete—and Canadian—terms we, here, may at times have to forego winter lettuce from and winter vacations in California. We may also have to watch imports from the United Kingdom, encouraged by our Government, compete successfully with our own domestic products."

"In working out these problems," the Minister went on, "in attempting to reconcile these differing interests, we can, I think, use our North Atlantic Pact. *It may provide the foundation for a great cooperative economic commonwealth of the Western world—which one day may become a political commonwealth.* You may say that this is unrealistic nonsense, but I suggest that in this jet-propelled, atomic age, no plan less than this will be adequate, no vision less than this will do."

"We now have to give effect," Pearson said later on, "to such agreeable and popular phrases as 'integration of production,' 'standardization of weapons,' 'coordination of activities,' 'mutual aid,' 'sharing the burden.' All these are easy to accept in principle, difficult to work in practice. In no sphere of collective action will the difficulty be greater than in the economic field. In no sphere is it more essential that we should succeed."

—Federal

WIDELY HAILED: *Associate Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale, Montreal Superior Court, swears in Harry Batshaw, KC, (with hat) as a Puisne Judge of Quebec Superior Court, the first Jew to be called to the bench of a high court in Canada.*

—CP

SELDOM *photographed, a group of half-naked Sons of Freedom Doukhobors chant hymns in front of a burning home at Krestova, near Nelson, BC.*

Canada:

A WISH AND A DREAM

(See Cover.)

WHILE orchestras and juke boxes beat to death an originally inoffensive tune "Bibbidi-Bobbidi-Boo", the movie that gave it birth took Canada by coast-to-coast storm. Eighteen theatres opened with "Cinderella" on Good Friday, enjoyed unprecedented box-office flurries. The RCA Victor Company, with exclusive rights to record the original cast, is swamped with a continuous backlog of orders that make its album of four selections, including, of course, "Bibbidi", its best selling children's set. Across the country, dusty stacks of Cinderella books were resurrected and sold for prices ranging from 15 cents to $10.

Before and during the runs the RKO publicity beaters were busy with a scheme as sentimental and at the same time as appealing as the film *(SN April 25)*. The hunt was on for "Canada's Cinderella" and the local sorting machines selected five candidates and flew them to Toronto for the hard-eyed scrutiny of a teen-age panel of judges. Their final choice was a 13-year-old backwoods maiden, Donna Henderson of Fort Saskatchewan. Her story softened the most unsentimental: she had seen three movies in her life; had never, until her trip to Toronto, had a milkshake; arrived wearing blue jeans and a windbreaker, had to borrow shoes from a fellow candidate for the final judging. Her awards include a new wardrobe, $50 in cash and a week's holiday at Jamaica's Tower Isle, just a little less elaborate than the film's fairy castle.

Better Than Prototype

But even without one of the best publicity schemes ever launched for a film, "Cinderella" would probably have climbed into the best-selling saddle and stayed there. Though some complain that the music, apart again from "Bibbidi", is not as distinguished as that of "Snow White", the Disney film it most closely resembles, technical improvements in animation and character dimension place it far ahead of its 12-year-old prototype. Much more sophisticated than "Snow White", its animal characterizations are fully rounded, infinitely more knowing than its humans. The humans, however, have a greater range of expression than generally invests Hollywood's flesh-and-blood Thespians. Cinderella and her beau may be typical American teen-agers but their stepmother has Judith Andersonian cruelty; the King, a Bismarckian ferocity overlaying a Frank Morgan fuddyduddiness and the Fairy Godmother, Spring Byington in spangles.

But the adult eyes are on the mice, the cat, the dog and the horse, whose healthy Yankee practicality and Twainian detachment from pomp and circumstances remind them that this world is still *this* world and that Princesses and Fairy Godmothers are all the more lovable for being just a little solemnly absurd.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GATHERING MOMENTUM

THE IDEA of an Atlantic Union to integrate the foreign policy and the economy as well as the defence of the Atlantic democracies has been discussed many times in these columns during the past five years. It now appears to be rapidly gaining momentum. Following on French Premier Bidault's call for an Atlantic High Council for Peace, Canada's Lester Pearson has declared that no plan and no vision less than building "a great cooperative economic commonwealth of the Western world which may one day become a political commonwealth" will do.

John Foster Dulles, newly appointed adviser to the State Department, comes more than half-way to Atlantic Union in his newly published book, "War or Peace?" Acheson spoke in his latest declaration of policy of the need for strengthening the political unity of the free world. Bevin and Schuman have talked recently of the need for "wider integration".

On this continent resolutions are to be introduced shortly in both the Congress in Washington and the Senate in Ottawa, calling for an early convention of the original Atlantic Pact nations to explore how far they are ready to go towards federation. The shift in Europe during the past six months from European Union to Atlantic Union, as the aim of progressive Western statesmanship and the future basis of world peace, is described in this dispatch by Sebastian Haffner, diplomatic correspondent of the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE WAS little immediate response in Western Europe when the idea was first put forward by twenty U.S. Senators last July, but by now the proposal for closer Atlantic integration has gained increasing acceptance in British and French, as well as in U.S. official opinion.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

There is obviously no question of immediately establishing an Atlantic Federal Union, just as in the years 1948 and 1949 no practical politician thought of establishing a European Federal Union at one jump. But it is more and more clearly recognized that the whole Atlantic Community rather than its Western European half by itself is the right framework in which to plan an effective Western defence and economy.

Constitutional integration can only follow, not precede, defensive and economic integration; but it is obvious that it has to follow on the same geographical lines. There is little sense in aiming at a politically-united Europe which neither in defence nor in economics could stand on its own feet.

It must be expected therefore that the United Europe movement, both in its official and unofficial forms, will lose importance proportionately to the progress achieved in practical Atlantic integration; while the movement for a constitutional Atlantic Union, still in its first beginnings, will become increasingly powerful.

This is looking ahead. At the moment we are at the point where the "Atlantic" point of view has definitely replaced the "European" one in defence policy and is just about to replace it in economic policy. Moreover, the forthcoming series of conferences in London and Paris which will culminate in a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the 12 Atlantic Treaty member-nations on May 15, may see the beginning of a coordinated Atlantic foreign policy vis-à-vis the rest of the world—friendly, unfriendly or neutral.

In the field of defence, it has always been evident that Western Europe had no hope of achieving real security except in alliance and cooperation with the United States. What is new is the realization that even alliance and cooperation is not enough. If the Atlantic Treaty nations are to achieve real security with the resources at their disposal, they cannot be content with a pledge to fight side by side in war-time, but they must pool their resources and build up a unified defence system in peace-time: this has been generally realized as a result of the defence and staff conferences of the Atlantic Treaty Powers held during the last six months, and especially of the recent important meeting at The Hague, where the principle of pooled defence policy was finally accepted.

Forced by Defence Issue

As General Bradley, the U.S. Chief of Staff, made clear to the American public in his important Chicago speech, this implies the abandonment by all concerned of a slice of sovereignty. It means that no single nation in the Atlantic community will in future have a balanced and complete defence system, but only the Atlantic Community as a whole, and no single member State of it—not even its European or Transatlantic half—will in future be in a position to wage war on its own. It is clear that thereby the chief attribute of statehood—the power to wage war and to decide on the issue of war or peace—will pass from the present nation States in North America and Western Europe to the Atlantic Community as a whole, and that political and constitutional forms will sooner or later have to adjust themselves to this fact.

In the economic sphere, we are still a step behind the developments in the sphere of defence. The Atlantic community is still economically split into two by the dollar problem. On the one side are the dollar and hard-currency countries, on the other a number of soft-currency countries each preserving a precarious internal stability by means of currency and trade controls and bilateralism. Official U.S. policy has been aiming, up to now, not at a complete merging of all the Atlantic economies, but at European economic integration without the U.S. and Canada.

There are, however, signs that new ideas are replacing this conception. It is increasingly recognized that the Western European economies, which are competitive rather than complementary, cannot be merged among themselves alone without dangerous dislocation. Moreover, the Atlantic integration which is now replacing European integration in the field of defence cannot succeed without a parallel economic process, for economy is the basis of defence. Finally, even the Atlantic Community as a whole cannot be economically isolated from the rest of the free world.

Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, alluded to all these developments in his recent speech in Parliament, when he said: "I hope and trust that before long instead of aid from America in the way we have known and instead of pressure on us (Western Europeans) to integrate, we shall evolve in such a way that the wider integration will take place." It is this wider integration—the integration of the Atlantic Community as the citadel and power-house of a secure and prosperous free world—on which rests the first clear postwar hope of a new world stability and a long peace.

—International

REHEARSAL IN BERLIN *shows U.S. troops training to meet threatened invasion of Western sectors May 28. Jeering "opponents" here are actually buddies.*

—International

FIGHTING IN INDO-CHINA, *where U.S. wants Asian line held, draws much French strength from European Atlantic Pact defences, and poses a problem Acheson will discuss in Paris. Picture shows French troops engaged in jungle war.*

ANXIETY OVER KOREA

AFTER much heated controversy, the U.S. Congress has appropriated another $100 millions for Korea. But even among Americans who believe that Korea should be safeguarded, as the last non-Communist territory of Asia north of Indo-China, there is keen anxiety as to Korea's internal situation. The Asian expert of the London *Observer*, O. M. Green, describes this situation in a special dispatch to SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE BALANCE between President Syngman Rhee's Government in the south and the northern Communists is certainly more even than it was last year, when war between the two territories appeared inevitable. Last autumn's call by the People's Democratic Republic for general elections to unify all Korea and turn out the Americans came to nothing. Communist raiding across the border into southern Korea continues, though on a much smaller scale than formerly.

South Korea's army, trained and equipped by America, now numbers 100,000 men, to which must be added 50,000 police. Daily broadcasts from Pyongyang (the northern capital)

striving to incite revolt against Syngman Rhee are now the chief weapons of the Communists' offensive.

Indeed it is now Syngman Rhee himself who seems the most aggressive. "We cannot ignore the cries of distress of our brothers in North Korea", he exclaimed in a broadcast on Korea's Independence Day last month. "We shall recover North Korea even though some of our friends tell us we must not cherish thoughts of attacking the foreign puppet who stifles the liberties of our people in the north." This speech brought a rush of American advisers to the President's palace to urge him to drop such mad ideas.

This sort of sabre-rattling apart, there are two main causes for America's anxiety—the Korean Government's financial ineptitude; and its rapid movement towards—the word is hardly too strong—dictatorship.

What American observers specially emphasize is that the Assembly contains a number of genuine liberals, backed by a considerable party in the nation, who are sincerely eager for reform and are more and more being alienated by the Government's autocratic ways. The situation is very similar to that in China two years ago, when the National Assembly showed how great though unorganized a body of liberal thought there was, a force which if Chiang Kai-shek had boldly made use of it to dethrone the reactionaries, might have forestalled the Communist conquest of China.

The picture is the same as that presented elsewhere in Asia—the inevitable confusion caused by the adoption of Western democratic methods by a nation which has never had the slightest conception of democracy; has been in bondage to Japan for 40 years; and is wholly destitute of experienced, or even adequately educated civil servants.

Iris Great Lakes

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Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 25th day of April, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
OSBORNE MITCHELL,
Secretary.

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BOOKS

BOTH SIDES

THE DIPLOMAT—James Aldridge—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.50.

ON A MISSION to Moscow with the express purpose of exploring ways and means of putting a stop to a revolt in Azerbaijan, come British diplomat Lord Harold Essex and Scottish micro-paleontologist Ivre MacGregor. The mission is Lord Essex's own diplomatic baby; his young assistant, MacGregor, is there just because he knows Iran well. Essex knows little or nothing about the actual situation in the district under discussion, but he knows a whale of a lot about diplomacy. His whole heart is in the mission; MacGregor's is not. Essex has decided what his approach to the problem will be long before his arrival in Moscow; MacGregor has no bias whatsoever.

Each of the men discovers in the other something to admire, something to despise. To complicate the situation, each is rather fond of the same girl, the Honorable Kathy Clive. While the two men are supposed to be working as a team, they are poles apart in principles. They clash inevitably and frequently. It is Lord Essex's conviction that the trouble in Azerbaijan is Russian-inspired. MacGregor is unpersuaded. It is this clash of principles around which the novel is ingeniously built.

They meet Vishinsky, Molotov, and finally Stalin himself. The Marshal, just when the mission is fizzling out because of its failure to get anywhere in discussion, suggests that the two

JAMES ALDRIDGE

men make a tour of the troubled country and see for themselves just what is causing all the strife there. The invitation is eagerly accepted, though considerable risk is involved in the project. At the last moment Kathy makes it a threesome.

The larger portion of the gripping 630-page novel relates their adventures in the arduous tour through the deserts and the mountains. Most exciting of their perils: their capture by wandering Kurds.

The complete lack of any evidence to support the theory that Russia is responsible for the Azerbaijan revolt means little to Essex. He returns to London and an enthusiastic reception by the press, and prepares to indict the Soviet through the good offices of the Security Council for interference in Iran. MacGregor, morally certain that Essex is completely wrong, smashes his own diplomatic career by writing a quiet letter to *The Times* telling the facts as he sees them. As a result he becomes a marked man.

The unique feature of this important novel is the suggestion that British (and American) diplomacy might conceivably be in error. And, horror of horrors, Russia may not be quite so bad as our press paints her. There will be many a raised eyebrow about all this. But the fact that "The Diplomat" is high on the list of popular reading may possibly mean that James Aldridge is not entirely alone in this provocative conception. His book is altogether fascinating, even without considering its high-tension political drama, and is both credible and artistically written. — *J.B.*

MACHINATIONS

THE INVISIBLE GATE—Constance Beresford Howe—*Dodd, Mead*—$3.50.

THIS NEW Canadian novel by the author of "The Unreasoning Heart" concerns the efforts of a young woman of determination and character to

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preserve her family, and her own notion of decency, from the intrigues of a thoroughly worthless man — with whom she herself has fallen desperately in love.

Hanna, the eldest daughter of a widowed father and guardian angel of a charming and irresponsible family, is awaiting the return of her childhood sweetheart, Will Ames, whom she expects, in due course, to marry. Will arrives, but not alone; he brings with him Major Noel Carter, DSO, MC, a handsome, heroic and excessively romantic companion-in-arms with a good deal more of what it takes than the honest but rather stodgy Will.

Noel is a cynic, a roisterer and a very bad egg, so of course he makes a shattering impression on the unsophisticated Hanna. It is only when he turns his attention to her younger sister, who, besides being immensely attractive, has a substantial legacy to recommend her, that Hanna begins to see through the veneer of charm and to perceive the rottenness that lies beneath it. Her struggles to thwart the designs of the man to whom she is so irrationally attracted is the crux of this exciting and fast-moving novel.

The plot is soundly set out, most of the characters are lifelike and reasonably convincing, and the author's approach is straightforward and sincere. Some of the protagonists have a tendency to behave like grown-up children and a good deal of the dialogue — and the thinking behind it — is tinged with that hysterical fluency characteristic of the better women's magazines. The denouement is almost too cleverly contrived and the rascally Noel is a good deal too obvious to be credible. Otherwise, an honest piece of work and a very readable story.

—*J.L.W.*

—Rice, Montreal

CONSTANCE BERESFORD-HOWE

ACROSS THE DESK

THE EPIC OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE—by Marc Slonim—*Oxford*—*$5.75.*

■ The author crowds his book with the whole panorama of Russian literature from its beginnings after the introduction of Christianity in the tenth century to the writings of Leo Tolstoy. It is the first definitive study in English of the period and comprises the first volume of a two-volume study. When the second volume appears the author hopes the work will examine systematically the literature of his country right up to the Soviet novelists and poets of today. The first volume, at least, is invaluable in that it attempts to show the growth of present-day Soviet thinking through the past century. The author is a member of the staff of Sarah Lawrence College, is the coeditor of an anthology of Russian literature and has been a frequent contributor to learned journals on French and Russian history and literature.

A VICTORIAN ROMANTIC: D. G. ROSSETTI—by Oswald Doughty—*Saunders*—*$6.25*

■ An exhaustive reexamination of the evidence and a reshuffling of the facts of the pre-Raphaelite poet-painter, this book presents a more coherent picture of the man in relation to his times. Mr. Doughty, a South African scholar doesn't always maintain a high standard of readability but this is excusable in that he has sacrificed some of the drama that usually associates with studies of Rossetti's chequered career, in favor of sober, convincing exposition.

Rossetti once wrote, "A devil has written some rot to me about a biography for some series. I don't want him to be writing mine. If not answered he may scribble some malignity . . ." Mr. Doughty has kept this as his stop signal and thus his book is a definitive study of the man *in the whole.*

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SASKATOON: PRAIRIE PEACE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

vestors and farmers. The city is the Mecca of the retired farmer as well as for many who farm four months of the year and spend the rest in town, playing rummy and curling in the winter. "Though this may suggest that Saskatoon is after all a small town," a Saskatoon banker told us, "a glance at the income tax payments by its citizens will suggest otherwise."

One other export from Saskatoon should be mentioned—hockey players. If you want a first-class team, cast your eyes on Charlie Rayner (Rangers), Hal Laycoe (Montreal), Doug Bentley (Chicago), Max Bentley (Toronto), Vic Lynn (Toronto), Gordie Howe (Detroit), Jerry Couture (Detroit), Harry Watson (Toronto), Bob Dawes (Toronto), Pat Lundy (Detroit).

This year the Saskatoon hockey team, the Quakers, played to 119,000 fans in 27 home games and attracted larger crowds, game for game, than did Calgary. This, in spite of the mediocrity of this year's playing!

SASKATOON'S weather is, as described by its citizens, "uncertain." This winter it was below zero temperature 53 days in succession in December, January and February. The range is from 53 below to 102 in summer. But it isn't the temperature that matters in Saskatoon: it's the rainfall. Says F. Hedley Auld, Chancellor of the University, and former Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, "It's the June rains that make us or mar us, and this year we'll need good July rains since the moisture was not good this spring. Farmers are, however, in a good economic position today."

With about 60 square yards per person, Saskatoon has made wise use of the wide open spaces. It has fine, wide streets (unlike Regina), broad boulevards, and bright houses.* Moreover, it has the river, an asset difficult to overestimate. Trees are sacred and the biggest row in years developed in 1949 when the school board proposed to remove two elms which darkened its new offices. At once W. W. Ashley, pioneer and a member of Men of the Trees, sprang to the defence of the doomed trees and the ensuing argument was hot and lively. Due largely to Ashley's work, and a conscientious parks board, there are probably more trees in Saskatoon than in much larger cities. Trees and the river are the city's pride and joy.

Saskatoon is served by the TCA and CPA,** is on the main CNR line, and on the CPR. It is pretty well in the centre of the so-called Saskatchewan highway system. It prides itself on its cleanliness, due, in great part, to persistent campaigns of the *Star-Phoenix*.

There are 14 public schools, most of them handsome, three separate schools, four collegiates and a normal school. Education in Saskatoon, however, costs $23 per capita, the highest in Canada. Religious folk have the choice of 69 places of worship. Beer drinkers may frequent 14 taverns (which function under some of the quaintest laws in the British Empire—*e.g.*, it's illegal to drink coke in a tavern) and two liquor stores.

SASKATONIANS have a great love for their city. Ted Reeve, Toronto *Telegram* columnist, says Saskatoon must have a population of 350,000, because so many persons he meets claim Saskatoon as home even if they have been away for years.

Its newspaper is the *Star-Phoenix*, whose editorial policy is Independent Liberal. Nineteen thousand subscribers of its 34,000 circulation are rural and thus the paper emphasizes agricultural and farm research work. The price of wheat makes better news for the paper than virtually any political story.

The city seems singularly free of the more complicated problems of an urban centre. It has no nightclubs, very few bootleggers, no red-light district—it's been extinct for 30 years, except for the odd isolated spot. There has not been one really bad crime since 1945 and there have been only two murders in 25 years (both unsolved). Saskatoon is virtually without slums as the eastern cities know them.

Its actual population is 50,000 but its trading area takes in another 100,000 in the rural settlement surrounding. Its citizens are predominantly of British-Canadian stock but there are a few hundred Ukrainians. It is a large centre for veterans and the present Canadian Legion membership is 1,500, was once as high as 2,200.

As for the future, Saskatoon dreams of the time when the possibilities of the salt-water port of Churchill will be appreciated by eastern interests, and it hopes eagerly for a huge $60 million dam at Outlook, 60 miles away.

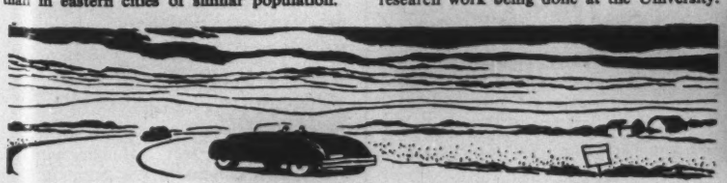
But many people, steeped in the friendliness that pervades all classes, view with slightly jaundiced eye the idea of large-scale growth. To them Saskatoon, with its 50,000 people, is a kindly city, one that's different. It has little ambition to be otherwise.

It loves its Saturday night parties and its poker games, which still flourish (if you can find them). But from early May to late August, after its horribly cold winters, only one question really concerns anybody in Saskatoon: "How does the crop look?"

For Saskatoon's future is in every rain cloud—her citizens know it, and so do the farmers around the city, all of whom call Saskatoon "my home town."

*The demand from retired farmers for houses keeps prices for residences higher than in eastern cities of similar population.

**Saskatoon has the second largest airfield in the West. It is, of course, an important potential target in view of the extensive research work being done at the University.



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FILMS

WET AND DRY

THE TRICK in making popular movies seems to be almost entirely a matter of blending successfully the wet and dry ingredients.

Frank Capra and Joe Pasternak in their different ways understand this perfectly. In Frank Capra's "Riding High," Broadway Bill still bursts his magnificent heart in the home stretch and is buried with full racing honors right in the middle of the paddock. . . . Never mind, Mr. Capra is on hand with the remedy for any threatened sogginess, the happy ending that will send the audience out smiling through its tears.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Producer Joe Pasternak, however, believes that wet ingredients should be kept to a minimum. "Nobody gets sick or dies in my pictures," he has pointed out. In his latest film "Nancy Goes to Rio" the central idea—*i.e.*, of a stage daughter (Jane Powell) grabbing a youthful role from her aging mother (Ann Sothern)—would certainly be a wet ingredient in the hands of anyone but Producer Pasternak. Before a tear can fall into the mixture, however, he has set mother up with a rich and handsome admirer, owner of a South American coffee plantation. This clears the way for daughter's

"NANCY GOES TO RIO"

stage début and leaves everybody happy, especially when it turns out that the child isn't going to have a baby after all—a secondary thesis we needn't go into, except to note that no one can get more innocent and merry fun out of suspected pregnancy than Mr. Pasternak.

Producer Pasternak loves to rear these candy-colored structures, which are always the same and very sweet and terribly indigestible. They enchant the younger customers but tend to send older types away with a bad case of acidosis.

BY WAY of contrast "Three Came Home" is based on Agnes Newton Keith's factual story of her experiences in a concentration camp under

the Japanese occupation of North Borneo.

Director Jean Negulesco has followed faithfully Mrs. Keith's chronicle of three years' hunger, torture and degradation. He has also taken full advantage of some of the story's more violent episodes — the machine-gunning of a group of Australian prisoners who paid a nocturnal call on the women's camp, the flogging of women prisoners, the torturing of the heroine (Claudette Colbert), following her complaint of an attempted rape. Yet in spite of the genuine efforts that have been made to maintain credibility—there is even a sympathetic Japanese colonel, movingly played by Sessue Hayakawa — the story still has the air of special Hollywood "treatment." It would be too much to insist that Director Negulesco's cast should actually look like starvelings in the interest of realism; but couldn't Miss Colbert have looked a little more conspicuously dishevelled? (The best permanent won't last three years, or even three months in a tropical concentration camp.)

A more serious criticism of "Three Came Home" is that Director Negulesco has underlined rather too heavily all the emotional sequences involving farewells and reunion. The anguish, the hope and the ecstasy are implicit in the story and its title, and all have been deliberately dragged out to wrest the last convulsive sob from the audience. Even people who enjoy a good cry in the movies may feel here that Mr. Negulesco is occasionally taking advantage of their susceptibility. It is a deeply affecting story, but it would have seemed more honestly dramatic if the director had been a little less lavish with his wet ingredients.

PRETTY Susan Hayward, after a successful demonstration as an alcoholic matron in "Smashup", now seems doomed to be consistently typed as a tank. "My Foolish Heart" finds her hitting the bottle again, then going off into a drunken stupor while the camera grinds back over the road leading to the days when she "used to be a nice girl."

It seems she loved a soldier (Dana Andrews), one of those persuasive heroes who isn't interested in marriage but has an irresistible line of conversation. After considerable conversation he goes off to war leaving her in the popular current predicament. (She's young. She's lovely. She's pregnant.) Resourcefully and just in time she marries her best friend's beau (Kent Smith) and after that settles down to making life as miserable as possible for everyone. Eventually the husband decides to divorce her, and it is at this point that the camera, turning backwards, sets out to make a case for its heroine.

What neither camera nor director will admit of course, is that the heroine of "My Foolish Heart" was never a particularly nice girl but a spoiled and ruthless little egoist from the start. The film has, by way of dry ingredients, some knowing dialogue and a smooth and ingratiating performance by stage star Robert Keith as the heroine's father. In spite of this the picture has the unmistakably soggy texture of soap opera.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

■ "Fridolin" is going English! On May 15 Montreal is to see an English version of his famous play, "Tit-coq." Back in 1948-49 "Tit-Coq" (it means "little rooster") was fabulously successful—for a Canadian play, played in Canada. This tragi-comedy ran in the original French for about 200 successive performances in a theatre seating 800; is reported to have netted $6,000 a week for author-producer-actor Gratien Gelinas. It also had a long stay in Quebec City and has played elsewhere in the Province. Most of the original cast will play their roles in the English version.

—MGM

"THE YELLOW CAB MAN" (SN, May 2)

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

IT PLEASED NO ONE

London.

IT IS PROBABLY beyond the ingenuity of man to devise a Budget that would please everybody. The raising of revenue is an operation that can never be pleasant for the people from whom the money is to be obtained. But it is doubtful whether there has ever been a Budget that has pleased so few people as Sir Stafford Cripps's latest. No one has a good word to say for it.

What the Chancellor decided to do was to ease the burden of taxation for some of the better-paid workers, though not for the lowest paid who were already exempt, and to make up the loss of revenue by raising the tax on petrol by 9d a gallon and putting a tax of 33 1/3 per cent on commercial vehicles, thus spreading the burden over all classes. This inevitably means an increase in the cost of living, in which transportation is one of the chief items; and the cost of living is the very thing that everyone is supposed to be trying with might and main to keep down.

Suspicious persons who suggest that the real reason for these increases is to handicap road transport in the hope

—Miller

WAGE RESTRAINT *policy of Arthur Deakin and other responsible TUC leaders is under heavy attack.*

of diverting more traffic to the railways, can find plenty of support for their opinion in the speeches even of Government supporters during the Budget debate. Not a long-term solution, perhaps, but a handy expedient. And this is a Government of expedients.

WAGE FLOOD RISING

IN RECENT weeks the threat of renewed wage demands and of strike action to support them has steadily grown. The powerful engineering unions have rejected the efforts of the Ministry of Labor to prevent the taking of strike-ballots. The engineers are demanding £1 a week increase for their members, at an annual cost to the industry of £100,000,000 or more—the amount to be taken "out of profits." And many other unions are getting ready to make similar demands. The wage-freezing policy of the Trades Union Congress is suffering from a spring thaw; and no one can say what floods may result from the break-up.

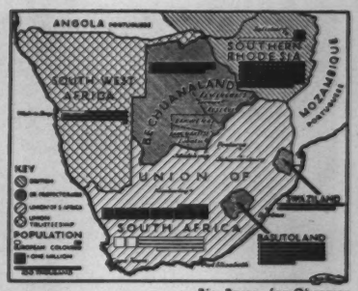
In this situation there appears little disposition among the workers to harken to the warning of a government leader: "Let no one deceive himself that a return to indiscriminate, sectional wage bargaining, backed by guerrilla industrial warfare, is a better method of raising the real living standards of our people than the policy pursued for the last five years by the Trades Unions and the Labor Party."

WHAT S. AFRICA WANTS

AS WAS generally expected, Dr. Malan is about to resume discussions with the British Government for the transfer of the three Protectorates, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland, to the South African Union. He has stated in the House of Assembly that he is prepared to reopen negotiations at the point where they were discontinued by Dr. Hertzog, then Prime Minister, in 1939.

This movement to bring the Protectorates under South African rule is no new thing. It goes back to the very foundation of the South African Union in 1910. General Smuts himself was one of the chief advocates of it, going so far as to remind the British Government how dependent the Protectorates are on Union markets, and how easily these could be closed to them.

Forty years may seem a long time for this question to be hanging fire, but the chances are that it will hang for some time yet. Dr. Malan's own policy of segregation, "apartheid", is the chief obstacle—"a social philosophy", says *The Times*, "that would condemn the Bantu race to a permanent helot status".

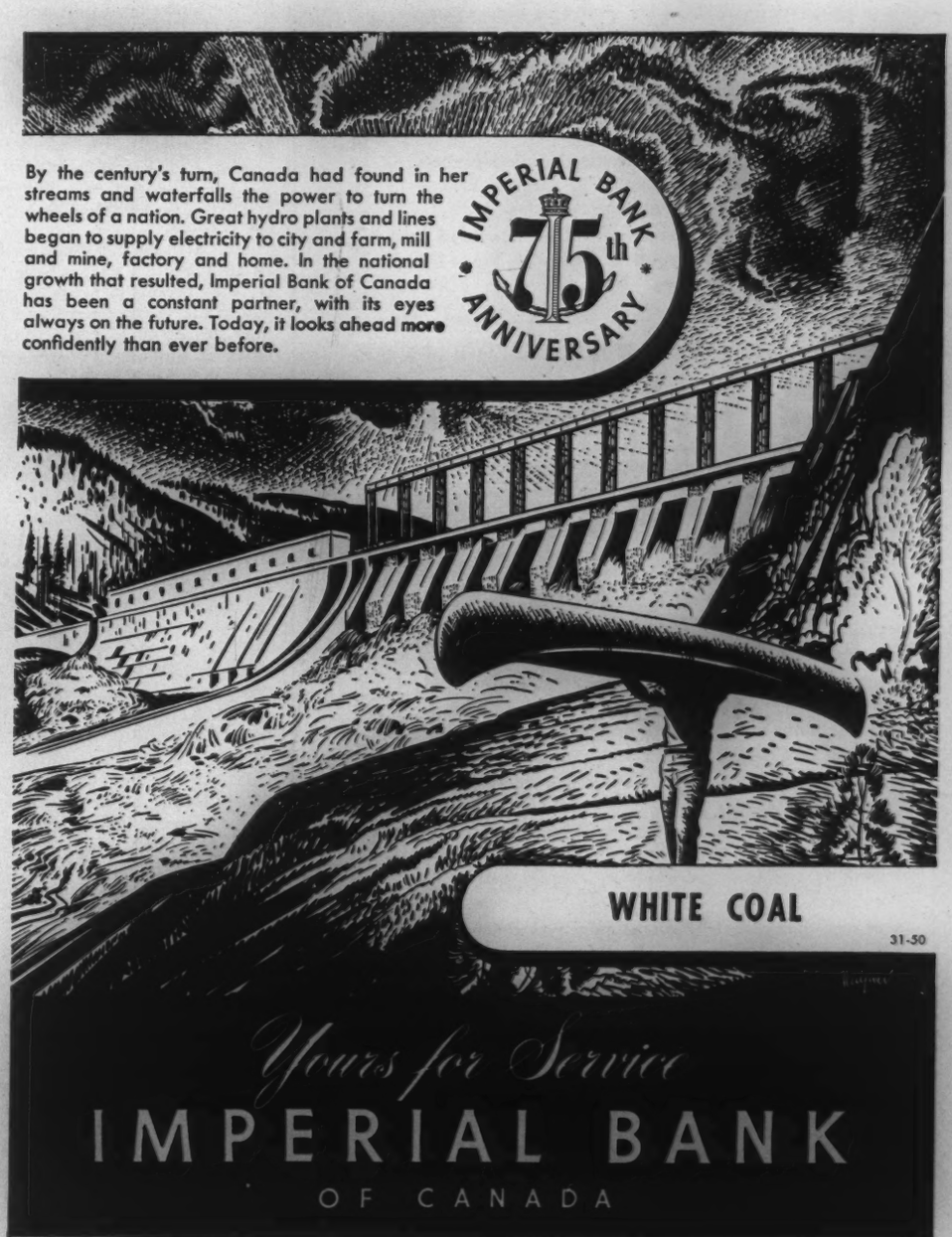


—Bip Pares, for Observer

THREE *Native Protectorates which South Africa seeks to incorporate.*

This country will not force the natives into the Union, and there seems little chance just now of their going willingly. Even Dr. Hertzog, strong Nationalist that he was, said he was not prepared to "incorporate in the Union any territory unless the inhabitants of the territory are prepared to come in". Dr. Malan may be willing to take that risk, but it is far from likely that this country will let him.

—*P.O'D.*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U.S. AFFAIRS

ACHESON OFF FOR EUROPE

Washington.

THE U.S. Government has served notice to Russia that West Berlin is to be defended to the limit against any "Youth March" putsch from the Soviet Zone, scheduled for May 28. This is one highlight of the comprehensive American decisions which have been formulated by the State Department for the visit of Mr. Dean Acheson to Paris and London for conferences with the British and French Foreign Ministers, followed by the Atlantic Pact Council meeting in mid-May.

The State Department is now devoting its full attention to planning the key Acheson meetings of which the stern decision on Berlin is only one facet. Nevertheless, the matter is symbolic of the U.S. Government's determination. West Berlin is to be defended by fire hoses, tear gas and American bullets if required. The Russians have been fully and formally apprised, I understand, and told that the responsibility for any bloodshed will be on them.

Mr. Acheson will arrive in Europe just before this test, his home position strengthened by the bi-partisan turn in the United States foreign affairs represented by the appointment of the Republicans Dulles and Cooper as his advisers.

Mr. Acheson's position is that the Atlantic Powers have all the machinery now needed in political, economic and military agreements and that the time has come to turn from conferences to building up strength in the field of general policy.

First Topic: Germany

In Paris Mr. Acheson is expected to take up with M. Schuman the German problem and the difficult matter of Indo-China. For Germany the well-known commentator Walter Lippmann suggests a solution on the lines of a neutral buffer State. Mr. Acheson is understood to argue the reverse; that it is impossible for any country to remain neutral in the East-West struggle. He wants West Germany ultimately brought into the Western Union, believing that the people will not succumb to Moscow's blandishments.

As regards Indo-China, Mr. Acheson is willing to gamble on Emperor Bao Dai being able to attract resurgent nationalism; but he will point out that France must assist by giving Bao Dai real authority. Bao Dai requires popular support to win, and this, it is argued, will only be possible if France is willing to concede substantial powers.

Crossing to London Mr. Acheson will bring considerable reassurance to Mr. Bevin that American aid will not end flatly in 1952. Already long-range studies are under way for the next step after Marshall Aid finishes. Mr. Acheson will bring no final solution but will be able to show the initial plans for dealing with the problem. The Secretary of State is also considerably less wedded to the idea of hard-and-fast European "integration" than the Marshall Plan Administrator, Mr. Hoffman, however logical the program may look on paper.

In addition to the decision to defend Berlin at all costs the State Department is taking a firmer stand in a number of directions. Polite but positive warnings have recently been delivered both to Korea and to Greece to behave themselves and promote democracy. The State Department wants no dictatorship, royal or otherwise, in Greece or anywhere else. Iran, where the situation is reported to be becoming acute, is also likely to be discussed in London. Here again, America is toying with the idea of taking on the heavy and unwelcome burdens of direct "interference" if the situation degenerates.

America's attention is still deeply involved in the Far East where the loss of China seems likely to be followed by gathering troubles elsewhere. America's protégé, the Philippines, is reaching an acute stage of trouble under the incompetent and corrupt Quirino Government. A sad day of reckoning is believed to be just ahead. The U.S. has advanced no less than two billion dollars to the Philippines since the war; these are now believed to have been largely squandered.

—Brandel

ACHESON: . . . *Off for Europe.*

Hardly more confidence is felt in the Syngman Rhee regime in Korea, though the latter has been less spoiled with dollars. Here again, the situation is reaching a crisis.

As for Mr. Acheson's personal position, in face of Senator McCarthy's reckless charges, it is possible that the effect in the long run may be a revulsion in the Secretary's favor.

By Leigh Strout, for The London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

MEDICINE

ARTHRITIS CLUE

CLUES that give insight into the nature of some ill-understood disease processes sometimes come from the most unlikely sources. For example, it might seem improbable that an elucidation of the mechanism by which a male germ cell penetrates a female germ cell, and so brings about fertilization, would have anything to do with understanding rheumatoid arthritis. Yet it has.

Until recently there were two features of the fertilization process that could not be explained. To understand the first, it is necessary to appreciate that when a female germ cell is liberated from the ovary, it is surrounded by a tough membrane and by a ring of cells that are firmly glued together. It has always been a mystery as to how a male germ cell, which is incredibly minute and has no motive power except for a filamentous tail which it lashes, could break through the cells and membrane that surround the ovum.

The second feature of the fertilization process that was not understood was that although only one male germ cell brings about the fertilization of an ovum, millions of male germ cells must be introduced. Why?

On the Trail

The first clue to the answers to these questions—and this was also to be a clue to certain features of rheumatoid arthritis — came from the laboratory of Dr. F. Duran Reynals. In the course of some of his experiments he noticed that when a certain disease virus was mixed with tissue from the sex glands of male animals before it was injected into the skin, the disease produced spread much more widely than if the virus was mixed with tissue obtained from anywhere else.

This fact might be interpreted to mean that male sex glands contain some substance that makes virus more virulent. But this did not turn out to be the answer. Instead, Duran Reynals found that male sex glands contain a mysterious factor which, if injected into the skin or most other tissues, causes the tissue to "open up" and become more porous so that disease virus, or even non-infective substances such as dyes, spread through the tissue more easily. Dr. Reynals named this substance the *spreading factor*.

Shortly after Duran Reynals' discovery of the spreading factor a New York biochemist, Dr. Karl Meyer, made some very interesting discoveries about the chemical nature of the non-living materials that provide strength and support in the body and which are distributed between its cells. Although some of these non-living substances are tough and fibrous, others are of the nature of jellies. He then found that some bacteria exude a chemical substance that can liquefy the jelly-like substances so that they can spread throughout the tissues more readily. He named the non-living, jelly-like material *hyaluronic acid* and the substance that bacteria so equipped exude, and which liquefies hyaluronic acid, *hyaluronidase*.

Research workers in Great Britain forged the next link in the chain. By this time it was known that the fluid that serves as a lubricant in movable joints (the kind of joints that become involved in rheumatoid arthritis) is somewhat jelly-like and slippery because it contains hyaluronic acid. The British scientists discovered that this thin jelly became more watery if it was acted upon by Duran Reynals' spreading factor. Since spreading factor liquefies the jelly-like components of joint fluid, and since this jelly-like material was known to be hyaluronic acid, it became obvious that Duran Reynals' spreading factor recovered from male sex glands, was roughly the same thing as Meyer's hyaluronidase that had been recovered from some kinds of bacteria. It also became apparent that this substance helps bacteria, viruses and dyes to spread through tissue because it tends to liquefy the jelly-like, non-living substances between cells.

Thus the explanation became apparent for three things: (1) for there being a great deal of spreading factor (hyaluronidase) in the sex glands of the male; (2) for the male germ cell's power to penetrate a female germ cell and (3) for the necessity of a vast number of male germ cells present if one is to be able to fertilize an ovum. The millions of male germ cells that are made in the sex glands are all provided with a goodly supply of hyaluronidase and the amount of this substance supplied by millions of them liquefies the membranes that surround the ovum and so permits one single male germ cell to penetrate.

The cause of the changes that occur in the membranes that surround joints in rheumatoid arthritis, and the changes that occur in the lubricating fluid within the joint cavity itself, are not all understood. But since the jelly-like materials in the joint fluid become liquefied in this disease it may be assumed that hyaluronidase activity

—Gordon Jarrett

RHEUMATIC *fever victim, Tina Allen, owes her life to cortisone, the new drug. Research on its use will be financed with funds received in current Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society campaign.*

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becomes increased. Just where the hyaluronidase in joints comes from is still a mystery.

Salicylates have been used in the treatment of rheumatic diseases for years and the question was raised as to whether they might not be of partial value since they inhibit the action of hyaluronidase. Actually it was found that salicylates themselves do not exert this effect but that some of the products formed by the breakdown of salicylates in the body do inhibit hyaluronidase. Some recent work with cortisone has shown that one of its effects is to inhibit the action of hyaluronidase. This, of course, is probably only a part of the reason why cortisone arrests the rheumatoid arthritis process.

All this, of course, is just the beginning of an understanding of what happens to joints affected by rheumatoid arthritis. But it is clear that in this disease there is a change in the character of the non-living materials that are distributed between the cells in the joint tissues and in the joint fluid itself; and that in all probability the same substance—hyaluronidase—that enables male germ cells to soften the membranes that surround the ovum, is involved in softening and altering the membranes around inflamed joints. This, of course, is just one clue but now that cortisone and ACTH are available for experimental purposes other leads — providing research is pushed—will be forthcoming. It is becoming obvious that if enough work is done the greatest crippling disease of our times will not stay for much longer in the ill-understood category.

PEOPLE

DISCOVERIES

■ Returned from Moscow, where he was Canadian delegate to the Soviet-sponsored World Peace Congress, **James Endicott** reported "complete religious freedom," no restrictions on travelling, and no war talk—all quite different from "American propaganda." The group "made no attempt to see Stalin," but talked to the Supreme Soviet, which is "like our House of Commons."

■ With the usual zest of young boys on an outing, the **Variety Club** of Toronto set off on a picnic. The club (nothing to do with the theatrical organization of the same name) is a no-color-bar group of lads who get out of the city nearly every Saturday. This time they went to Jackson's Point and as usual cleaned their mess gear in the dirt after lunch. Then **Takashi Furukawa,** 13, found a bone and the hunt was on. They finally unearthed some 200 bones, including parts of

—Les Carter

PICNIC *on an Indian burial ground?*

three skulls. The boys' leader, **Les Carter,** knew enough to realize the bones were well over a hundred years old. Police were notified and the find turned over to the Anthropology Department of the University of Toronto.

It is thought the boys may have discovered part of an old Indian burial ground. For the Variety Club, it had been a tiring but satisfying excursion. Future picnics would have limitless horizons.

■ This will be a busy week for **R. L. Bailey** of Calgary. The city is playing host to the Dominion Drama Festival, May 8 to 13, and Mr. Bailey is Chairman of the Festival Committee. The smooth running of the eight full-length play entries, the entertainment of the casts,— all of these things keep a Festival Committee at frenzy pitch. This is the first time the Festival has been held west of Winnipeg and the Home of the Stampede is certain to put on a good show for everyone—under Mr. Bailey's expert guidance.

R. L. BAILEY

BY AND LARGE

■ The Mystery of the Buried Right Hand and Left Leg kept Winnipeg police hopping for 24 hours. They were found 3½ feet down in the backyard of a laundry. Police prepared to dig to find the rest of the body. Then someone remembered a clinic had originally occupied the building, and it was found the limbs were medical specimens discarded in 1946.

■ Toronto second-hand dealer H. Ballanger sold two left shoes to Joseph Jones and refused to refund his $2.25. Said he: "I got fooled when I bought them and he should have looked before he made his purchase." Judge T. H. Herbert Barton didn't see it that way. "It would be all right for a one-legged man," he said. Ballanger was ordered to make a refund and was placed on six months' probation.

■ Roger Arsenault came out of an Ottawa residence around midnight with a case of beer. A car pulled up at the curb. "Taxi, sir?" said the driver. "Sure," said Arsenault and got in. But the driver was Constable Louis Mousseau. He "taxied" Arsenault to the police station, then went back and got Frederick Larocque, the man who sold the beer.

. . . is the Aladdin's lamp of to-day

Without the enterprising capital that built hydro-electric plants such as those of the Niagara, Gatineau and Winnipeg Rivers, and others, the magic of electricity would not be available to so many at so little cost. The policyholders of The Mutual Life of Canada have not only provided the comfort and security of insurance for their own homes, but can take pride in having helped raise our living conditions by providing funds for the construction of our mighty hydro plants.

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TRAVEL

HOLY YEAR EVENTS

EVER SINCE man has worshipped God he has been looking for symbols for His Almightiness, and has learnt to interpret the four seasons as the eternal cycle of the four phases of life: youth, prime, age, decline. These four shapes of Nature: spring, summer, autumn, winter, reflect themselves in the religious life of the peoples of this earth, and the closer a nation is tied to Nature, the more "Nature-inspired" are religious traditions and festivals.

Switzerland with her famed scenic beauties, though one of the most highly civilized and cultured countries in the world, has never known that alienation from Nature so common with industrialization and, in her remote mountain valleys, has preserved all the riches of unspoilt early-Christian piety. No Holy Year pilgrim or tourist, therefore, should fail to consider this Alpine wonderland.

Corpus Christi Day, on June 8, is probably the most eventful holiday of the year with focal points at Appenzell, the cradle of Swiss embroidery, famous for its precious brocaded costumes, and the cathedral city of Fribourg. The canton of Valais, often referred to as Switzerland's most aboriginal Alpine corner, is the ideal scene of action for color photographers either on Corpus Christi Day or on the following Sunday, June 11, when two remote villages, Kippel and Blatten, in the picturesque Lötschen Valley, feature a spectacle unforgettable to visitors from the lowlands. The main figures in the processions are the "Grenadiers of God," clad in historic uniforms.

Pilgrimage on Barges

July 2 will be procession day at Pfaeffikon on the lake of Zurich, with the unique sight of a pilgrimage on barges to the small island of Ufenau. On the same day Mariastein, a pilgrimage place near Basle, celebrates the Consolation Festival of Our Lady. On July 9 one of the oldest sites of Christian worship, the "Wildkirchli" hermitage cave in the rocks of Mt. Saentis, Eastern Switzerland, will be the scene of a "Guardian Angel Festival." A "Glacier Procession" will wind through the pine woods near Fiesch in the Valais, up to the region of eternal ice and snow.

Similar manifestations are scheduled at Zermatt, famous alpine resort dominated by the rock pyramid of the Matterhorn, and other mountain showplaces such as Rigi-Klösterli near Lucerne and Meglisalp near Appenzell, for "Mary-of-the-Snow" Day which is August 5. Assumption Day, on August 15, will see the traditional procession to the "Chapel of the High Stair" near Saas-Fee, rival of Zermatt as to scenic beauties. Porrentruy, a medieval fortress city and religious stronghold in the Jura mountains, invites for its "Grande Procession à Notre-Dame-de-Lorette," August 20.

■ Already world-famous as a fashionable winter resort, the picturesque little British vacation spot of Nassau, Bahamas, will make a spectacular bid for a Summer season this year.

Beginning May 1, tourists started arriving in Nassau for all-expense vacations that include—at the lowest rates in the island's history—return transportation, first class accommodations in hotels or guest houses, all meals, and a program of sightseeing and entertainment.

"Since the war the number of summer visitors has been increasing," says Stafford L. Sands, chairman of the Bahamas Development Board.

—Swiss National Tourist Office

LARGEST *city in Switzerland, Zurich views the magnificent Alps.*

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INTERMISSION

Surnames Can Never Hurt Me

by David Brock

THE other day, in some court or other in this fair land, an honest citizen wished to change his surname for an honest purpose. And who could say him nay? Why, the people who had from birth been wearing the surname of his choice. That's who. *They* said him nay. I forget what the exact name was, except that it was Scots.

The judge before whom the argument took place was able to settle matters all round by proposing a change of spelling. An O was changed to an E and everyone was happy. Let us say the name was Cameron. The real Camerons raised hell, so the judge changed the man's name to Cameren. Or whatever it was. That, even though I have forgotten the exact name, was the exact system.

Two or three little doubts arise in me about all this comedy. For one thing, if the pedigreed Camerons have a legal right to stop the manufacture of spurious Camerons, what are the rights of a true Cameron who has been spelling himself Cameren all along? In the case of this particular name such a clansman is unlikely, but with many other Scots names you'll find all sorts of variants. Take the Proctors and the Procters, for example. If the judge objects to Stanislaus Pimple changing his name to Ian Proctor and suggests that he become Ian Procter instead, I know a lot of Procters who are going to be just as indignant as any Proctors. A great many Scots names have *dozens* of variants, and no man can safely say he has invented a new one unused before. In order to be truly safe, the new Mr. Cameron should go far beyond an E for O substitution and try something like Khammerun.

ANOTHER little doubt concerns the new ugliness that such misspelling will foster. If I want to call myself David Lovat Fraser it looks very well . . . to anyone except the real Lovats and the real Frasers, I mean. They (for some private whim) would hate a Brock acting like that. But if to oblige them I am forced to call myself David Luvvit Frayzor, that looks not only damned silly but downright ugly (again, to anyone but my opponents in court). If this suburb of old Scotia is going to fill up with Muckennzy's, Makkentawshes, Kambulls, and that sort of stuff, I am going back to Ireland where my grandfather came from, and affront my vision with nothing worse than surnames spelt in Gaelic.

I have two much graver doubts than these, however. It is a long time since I studied law and much has happened to the law since those days. But in my time some authorities thought that any man could take any surname he liked, without even so much as the formality of a deed-poll, for the excellent reason that no man has a legal surname at all! A surname is merely a nickname plastered on to a whole family by neighborhood custom. Much custom becomes law, it is true, but at various stages of our legal history it has been held that no man *owns* a surname, and in logic this must still be true.

I WONDER if it is not still true in law? If not, what statute or leading case has changed it? In the old days, it was held that a man could change his surname fifty times a day if he liked, because it was simply a little joke. I am speaking of mere changing, you understand, and not of fraud, impersonation, and the rest. If by any chance that law is still good (and I think it should be), then no Buchan or Burns can stop me from becoming a Buchan or Burns; as a mere surname he is unreal and I have done nothing real to harm his unreality.

BUT there is more to this changing business than that, important though it is. Not only can you change your surname easier than your necktie (under the old law), but you can never, never change your Christian name at all, by deed-poll or any other way, if you have received that name in baptism. Laugh that off, your numerologists. The law used to back the Church in this matter, and I do not see why it should not do so again. It seems reasonable to me that if baptism has given me a Christian name I have no power to change it, nor has any man the power to change it for me.

Well, that is how things once stood. In the bad old days Herbert Pudding could make himself Herbert Rockefeller without stirring from his chair, but he could not make himself J. Pierpont Pudding even by going to court, provided he had been christened Herbert. Now (it seems) we have reversed that: Herbert Pudding, after consulting a numerologist, can become J. Pierpont Pudding at home without hiring a lawyer, but he must go to court to become Herbert Rockefeller, and even then he may be asked to juggle the spelling a bit and make it Herbert Rockyfellow or something of the sort.

SATURDAY NIGHT world of women

Spring Fashions with City Manners

NAVY-*and-white wool sparked with white. A two-piece costume. Parnis.*

BRAID *edges lapels of black-white dotted taffeta suit. Adele Simpson.*

FLASH *of white pique adds crisp touch to navy. By Nettie Rosenstein.*

WARM *weather shirtwaist dress set off by full sleeves and skirt. Margi.*

SIGNS that Spring has come to the city and its people:

Forsythia blazing yellow in gardens, parks. . . . Silk afternoon suits that make much of their wearer's slim lines.

Automobile windows down, roadster tops rolled back. . . . Touches of immaculate white pique everywhere, on dresses, suits, hats.

Skipping ropes, roller skates, games of jacks among the small fry. . . . First appearance of many sheer dresses we'll be seeing come Summer.

Fat, sassy robins hopping across lawns after gentle Spring rain. . . . Umbrellas in brilliant, fluorescent colors making a fine show under the rain drops.

Window boxes in bloom, gay, striped awnings unfurled. . . . Straw cloches, hats laden with fruit trimming.

Cries of "Fore!" "Strike!" . . . . First view of the redingote, the perfect Spring street costume.

More "Service" Than "Social"

by Margaret Ness

YESTERYEAR, calling cards and "at home" days; today, "service" committee meetings interspersed with the teas and the balls. That's the Canadian social scene. The emphasis on what is important has shifted greatly. Social position is no longer dependent on just who you are. You now serve your community, too . . . . are active in cultural, educational welfare affairs.

Last week we highlighted a few of the service-social prominent women in the East. This week we turn West.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA the name of Spencer is exceedingly well-known. Most people have shopped at some time or other in the David Spencer departmental store. In Victoria, David's daughter Sara is one of the Spencer names with which to conjure. A Director of David Spencer until it was sold in 1948, she was also interested in *The Victoria Daily Times;* acted as secretary for her publisher brother; was publisher herself for a few months before *The Times* was sold. Outside activities include the Red Cross (regional representative of the Victoria Branch), the Community Chest and the Victoria Symphony Orchestra. Especially the Orchestra. Miss Spencer has been President for eight of its nine existing years.

Yorkshire born but Victoria bred is Mrs. H. L. Smith. She came to Victoria in 1907; attended Victoria High School and Victoria College; graduated from McGill University. She was teaching at her old school, Victoria High, when she married her husband. He has been Principal of the School for 17 years. One daughter, Winsome, teaches there now. One son teaches at Parksville on the Island. Two other daughters are married and Peter is at Victoria High. There are also five grandchildren. Mrs. Smith's club interests are varied. She is President of the Victoria Women's Canadian Club; Past President of the University Women's Club; member of the local Council of Women. She was the first Regent of Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie Chapter, IODE, as a Jr. Chapter in 1919.

IN VANCOUVER one of the most prominent hostesses and welfare workers is Mrs. Austin Taylor. Her focal point of interest is the Red Cross. She is Honorary President of the Vancouver Branch; was a Past President; is on the provincial executive. Her home is one of the largest estates in Vancouver and many of the world's famous visitors have been entertained there. The Taylors have two daughters and one son. They are also the doting grandparents of one grandchild.

The Vancouver Symphony Society has to thank Mrs. B. T. Rogers probably more than any other individual for its present successful position. One of the founders, she acted as financial "good fairy" over many of the lean years. But she is of a retiring disposition and dislikes publicity. Widow of the late sugar king who founded the BC sugar refinery, she has two sons and three daughters, numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Two of the daughters are married to two well-known concert musician brothers, Jan and Michel Cherniavsky.

Mrs. F. Roland Graham is one of Vancouver's best dressed, best-looking and most popular hostesses. Her beautiful home is often the setting for charity—as well as social—functions. Her top interest, like that of Mrs. Rogers, is the Vancouver Symphony Society. Mrs. Graham came to Vancouver in 1940 from Montreal. Her husband, Chairman of the Board of Atlantic-Acadia Sugar Refineries, is retired. The Grahams have one child, born in Vancouver; but the household is much larger as, by previous marriages, Mr. Graham has ten children; Mrs. Graham, three.

Another Vancouver hostess who is interested in the Vancouver Symphony Society is Mrs. Ernest Buckerfield. A Past President, she is currently Chairman of the Symposium committee. She is a charming hostess and entertains frequently for visiting artists. The Buckerfields have one daughter.

And another Vancouverite interested in the Arts is Mrs. Reginald Arkell, the daughter of the late Chief Justice Macdonald of Vancouver and niece of Senator J. H. King of Ottawa. Mrs. Arkell is President of the newly organized Community Arts Council on which are represented all the cultural organizations in Vancouver. A former President of the Junior League, she is still an active member. The Arkells have one child.

—Harry Filion

ON HER *beautiful estate in Vancouver, Mrs. Austin Taylor plays with her dog.*

THE CULTURAL life of Saskatoon has been aided considerably by Mrs. A. S. Morton. Her husband was the late Professor Arthur S. Morton, author of "Western Skies" and a history of the West. She has promoted music, arts and crafts; is Convener of handicrafts for Sask. Arts Board; is a Director of Saskatoon Art Centre. She is President of the Women's Musical Club and introduced the morning musicals to Saskatoon. A graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Morton continues her interest in University affairs. She has two daughters. Dr. Mary Vivian is in Toronto; Silver is an entomologist in Sault Ste. Marie.

What Saskatoon would have done without Mrs. A. M. Blue, says a newspaperwoman, no one knows. She was Saskatoon's first woman on the H.S. Board; first President of the Home and School Assoc. and has served on the provincial and national executives. She has worked at the side of her husband in Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Kiwanis; was on the first Advisory Board of the Salvation Army in Saskatoon; now serves on the visiting committee of the School for the Deaf. She is also Assist. Superintendent of her church's Junior Sunday School. Her stamina probably is derived from her pioneer stock. Her people came by steamboat up the Red River in 1870. She herself was born at Emerson, Man.; attended school in Winnipeg. The Blues have two sons.

Originally from Manchester, England, Mrs. A. L. Caldwell admits she is a "rabid Westerner." She is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in science; loves nothing better than going with the Archaeology Society when it stages a field day to look for arrowheads and other old Indian relics. She was the first woman chosen on the University Senate. In Saskatoon, she has played an important role in social and welfare activities. She is Past President of the Local Council of Women; has taught Sunday School for 30 years.

IN REGINA there is Mrs. H. A. Croome, a tall, dynamic, attractive

MRS. A. M. BLUE, SASKATOON

MRS. H. A. CROOME, REGINA

MISS SARA SPENCER, VICTORIA

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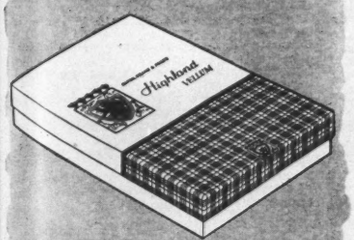

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TORONTO

woman. One of the original YWCA Board (at establishment in Regina), she says that work with YWCA girls is still her "first love." One of her organizations, Regina Natural History Assoc., reflects a hobby. Mrs. Croome is an expert gardener. Other activities include Victorian Order of Nurses (Past President) and the Regina Welfare Council (President), as well as Local Council of Women and Canadian Club. She was a school teacher in Regina when she married her husband in 1911. They have three daughters and nine grandchildren. Mrs. Croome's hobbies are reading and motoring. And her car invariably has at least one extra passenger—a convalescent friend or an older shut-in person.

A Quebecker (Danville) is Mrs. E. A. Lay of Regina. She is a willowy blonde, noted for her taste in clothes. She was teaching at Sherbrooke, Que., when she married her husband in 1911. They went to Saskatoon the next year and their two children were born there. Then they settled in Regina in 1922. Mrs. Lay is proud of her United Empire Loyalist stock. Possibly her greatest "service" activity centres in the IODE. She is a member of the original Regina Chapter, Forget; was Provincial President from 1934-36. Her favorite hobby is gardening.

Mrs. John Menzies of Regina says: "Frankly I would just as lief be at home with my fancy work than belong to all the organizations I do. But I feel there is a need for them, to better the community. And, well, someone has to take an interest." At present Mrs. Menzies is President of the Homemaker Club; has been a member for 20 years. Other activities include WCTU, League of Women Voters, Local Council of Women, IODE, Canadian Club, Regina Women's Musical Club, Victorian Order of Nurses. Mrs. Menzies was born in Saint John, NB; married her husband in 1914 and came to his farm in Aylsbury, Sask.; moved to Regina later. They have a married daughter in India. Tall and plump, Mrs. Menzies talks quickly, laughs readily and walks at a brisk pace that leaves others gasping.

IN WINNIPEG Mrs. Gordon Konantz, OBE, is a Past President of the Junior League. She is the daughter of Mrs. Edith Rogers, first woman member of the Manitoba Legislature and noted war worker, 1914-18. Mrs. Konantz followed in her Mother's war work; was decorated for her part in the Women's Volunteer Bureau and the salvage corps, World War II. She is active in numerous clubs and organizations; is fond of sports—hunts, skis and sails.

The Winnipeg Ballet and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra get enthusiastic support from Junior Leaguer Mrs. J. Marsden Harris. This popular young hostess serves on many "service" boards, too. In spite of having a young family, she is studying law at the University of Manitoba—just because she likes it. She received her BA from the University just recently.

Another supporter of cultural activities in Winnipeg is Mrs. C. S. Riley, Past President of the Women's Musical Club. She was Jean Culver before her marriage.

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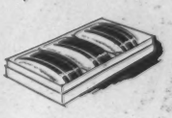

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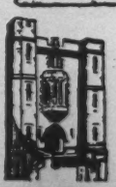

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SATURDAY NIGHT
★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

Beauty:

Perfume Know-How

MOST women never quite get the hang of using perfume. We use it charily, without any particular finesse —a dab here, a dab there. Often it is used so sparingly perfume has lost its freshness long before the last drop has been used. What's more, we treat it badly. We leave it exposed to strong light, heat. Both are apt to destroy the elements that give perfume its unique qualities.

Toilet goods people, here and in the United States, have created Fragrance Foundation, Inc., to look into our perfume habits, to tell women how to make most effective use of the perfume they receive as gifts or buy for themselves. Here are some of the Foundation's tips:

Once you've opened your bottle of perfume — or cologne or toilet water — do get the most out of it. (You wouldn't buy a hat and then leave it on the closet shelf, would you?)

Toilet water or cologne forms the foundation of your scent — perfume the accent. First two are used lavishly; spot perfume where the pulse is close to the surface . . . inside wrists, in front of the ears, along the throat, inside the crook of your arms. And every smart woman applies a drop or two on her handkerchief so that each time she opens her handbag, a lovely "whiff" greets her.

The cotton pellet trick . . . wet a small piece of cotton with your favorite smelling stuff, and tuck it into your bra.

Spray clothes closets and linen chests with toilet water or cologne. You'll find, says the Fragrance Foundation . . . that each time you don a dress or take a guest towel, you'll get a lift from the sweet aroma which greets you.

No doubt you already know about the trick of a few drops of fragrant liquid in the final rinse water after washing undies—or after a shampoo.

Many women always put a drop of perfume on the palm of each hand—especially when dancing or when hand-holding is expected.

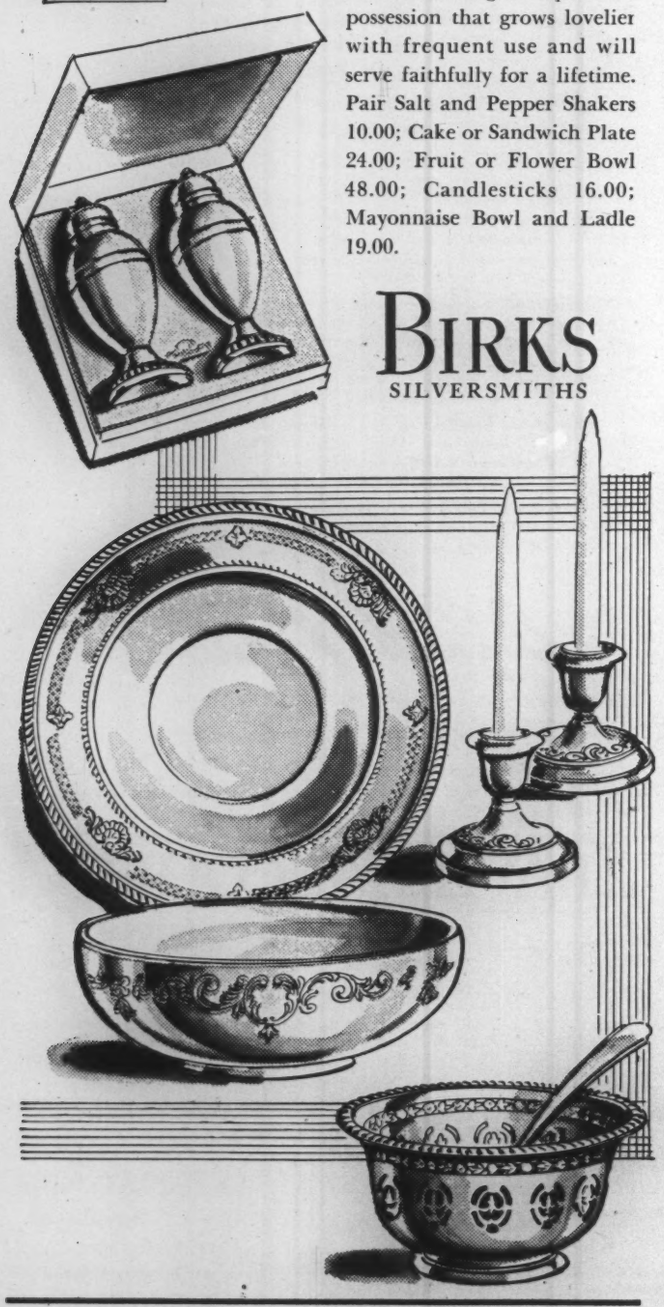
Perfume is longer-lasting than toilet water and cologne, but it does not last forever. Use it as often as you do your lipstick. Because it should be replenished as often as your lipstick, do carry a small container of fragrance in your handbag along with your compact and mirror.

IT'S FROM BIRKS

Give Birks Sterling every woman loves it

Birks Sterling is a *personal* possession that grows lovelier with frequent use and will serve faithfully for a lifetime. Pair Salt and Pepper Shakers 10.00; Cake or Sandwich Plate 24.00; Fruit or Flower Bowl 48.00; Candlesticks 16.00; Mayonnaise Bowl and Ladle 19.00.

BIRKS
SILVERSMITHS



Brain-Teaser:

All Holds Bard

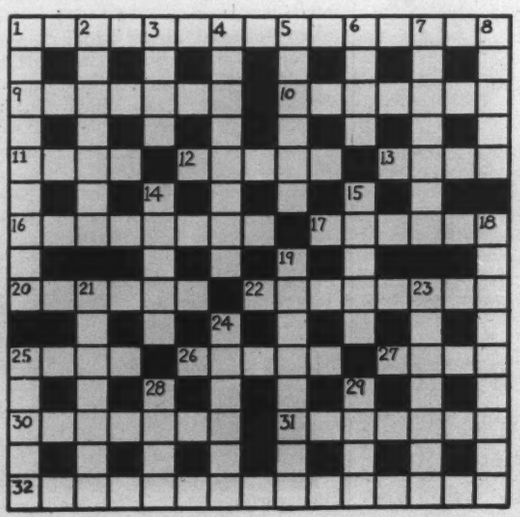
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 32 and 25. Falstaff might have said this with feeling on a hot day, if Hamlet hadn't. (1, 4, 4, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 4)
9. Did one girl twist Lear around her finger? (7)
10. Man with loin chop. (7)
11. Ahead of ships but still in the centre. (4)
12. Appeared in the cast but not on stage in Shakespeare's day. (5)
13. Richard III's likeness to a Hugo character? (4)
16. As one, Macbeth has few equals today. (8)
17. Ophelia lost hers. (6)
20. None made without limbs. (6)
22. It appears I'm decorous though completely the opposite. (8)
25. See 1 across.
26. Shakespeare's man of many parts? (5)
27. To make the pace, the tortoise twists in half. (4)
30. After short notice I pose as Falstaff, perhaps. (7)
31. In Cymbeline, Len left the machine oil in a mess for him. (7)
32. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. Revels a Borgia's tickled to death to be in. (9)
2. And hire a man that is, if your man isn't! (7)
3. Sounds like Pericles' flat, maybe. (4)
4. Familiarly, 26 emitted a cowlike sound (8)
5. The Bard's dark lady inspired more than one. (6)
6. It appears no stamps needed for units of resistance. (4)
7. Romeo said those of lovers sound silver-sweet by night. (7)
8. Does the cow-slip over to kiss the blooming thing? (5)
14. Did this theatre portend the world-wide love of Shakespeare? (5)
15. One would expect sisters with beards to appear so. (5)
18. Where one of the Merry Wives took the tarts up. (9)
19. A sore limb can result when one does. (8)
21. The Bard on his death-bed? (3-4)
23. Boundaries I rule up. (7)
24. Ring again? (6)
25. "Unquiet . . . . . make ill digestions." (Comedy of Errors) (5)
28. His ship is something to peer at, perhaps (4)
29. Flat-bottomed cows? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Cummerbund
6. Wisp
10. 29, 24 across and 11. One good turn deserves another
11. See 10.
12. Lifeless
13. Sober
15. Auger
17. Lacerated
19. Tomahawks
21. Taste
23. Ernes
24. See 10.
27. Extreme
28. Leaders
29. See 10.
30. Amusements

DOWN

1. Crop
2. Meeting
3. Elope
4. Bedfellow
5. Nears
7. Inhabit
8. Partridges
9. Bowsprit
14. Battlement
16. Rehashed
18. Cash sales
20. Monitor
22. Shebeen
24. Dream
25. Realm
26. Asps

for home use...

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Helena Rubinstein now turns her genius to hair, and brings you HAIR COSMETICS. These revolutionary new HAIR COSMETICS do everything . . . *everything* your head and hair need beautywise . . . to cleanse, condition and *gloriously* color-tint your hair . . . *at home!* Each one of these magnificently effective hair cosmetics performs a dramatic role in making your hair more lustrous, more colorful than you ever dreamed possible.

They'll make your hair look so alive, so vital, so healthy! They'll give your hair new beauty, new softness, and above all *exciting new color . . . any color your heart desires.*

You do not need any expensive salon treatments with Helena Rubinstein's new *HAIR COSMETICS.* You yourself can become your own hair beauty expert, your own hair colorist, right in your own home. So check above to see which HAIR COSMETICS you require.

SILK-SHEEN CREAM SHAMPOO . . . A glorious new cream rinse and shampoo in one! Conditions while it cleanses. Gives glossy texture to *all* hair, *all* shades. 1.25

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Ask at your favorite Helena Rubinstein counter for FREE booklet picturing MICHEL'S NEW HAIR-DO'S and how to set them.

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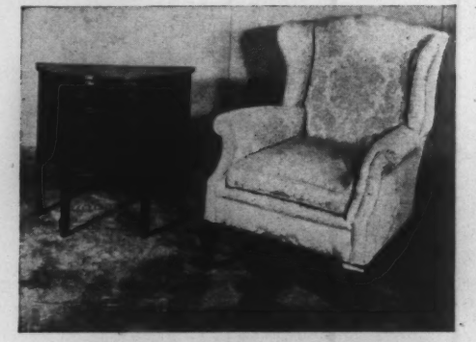
● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA



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Concerning Food:

Caught Short

EGGS, bless 'em, are always in the refrigerator as an answer to the cook's dilemma. If you've been out overlong at an annual meeting (open season right now) and the meal deadline is at hand, here's a menu: It can be fixed at a fast clip—faster if you've done some preparation in advance.

Scrambled Eggs with Lobster
Fresh Asparagus Melted Butter
Hot Rolls
Fresh Pineapple Pound Cake

Hot rolls are easy to produce with the new "half-baked" variety on the market.

Fresh pineapple is much more pleasing to the palate if prepared and sugared in advance.

Pound cake? Perhaps you have never tasted this old time favorite created long before the invention of baking powder. The leavening agent is air, and lots of it, so an electric mixer will spare arm muscles. Aren't we the spoiled ones? Grandmother was on her own. This cake keeps well, is an excellent foil for fresh fruits.

Scrambled Eggs, Lobster

Melt 3 tbsp. butter in a skillet and add 1-7 oz. tin lobster meat, shredded. Stir constantly until hot but not boiling and add ¼ tsp. salt, paprika and 1½ tsp. curry powder (omit if desired). Beat 7 eggs until well blended but not light with 1/3 cup heavy cream and pour at once over the lobster mixture. Keep over low heat stirring gently until the eggs begin to set. Serve immediately on hot platter. Garnish with parsley and lemon wedges. Enough for 4, and elegant it is. (*Note*: Shrimp or crabmeat could be used.)

The asparagus season is a fleeting one so be generous with the servings and melted butter. Don't clutter up the menu with too many other items.

Pound Cake

Now you'll see where it gets the name.

1 pound (2 cups) butter
1 pound (2 cups) sugar
10 egg yolks
10 egg whites
1 pound (4 cups) sifted cake flour (X)
¼ cup brandy
1 tsp. ground nutmeg

Cream butter. Gradually add sugar continuing to beat. Mix in brandy and nutmeg. Beat egg yolks until light and lemon colored. Add gradually to butter-sugar mixture, beating *well* after each addition. Fold in sifted flour beating vigorously after all is added. Beat egg whites stiff but not dry. Fold into batter and combine until thoroughly blended. Grease 2 loaf pans 6" by 11", line with heavy brown paper and grease again. Pour in batter and bake 1¼ hours in oven 325°F. Remove from tins, cool, wrap in wax paper and store.

(X) Add 2 tsp. baking powder to sifted cake flour if a less "close" texture is desired.

NOTE: For a half-pound cake just halve all the ingredients.

FOR MOTHER'S DAY

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Distaff:

Awards, Awards

■ Out in Penticton, BC, they've got a singing schoolmarm. And she's good. She won the Spencer challenge cup at the 24th Okanagan Valley Musical Festival. She's just 21 and her name is **Helen Young.**

■ At the 17th Conference of the Western Region of Soroptimists, held in Regina, a $1,500 fellowship award was announced. Winner was **Dr. E. Aenid Jones** of Montreal. This is the first fellowship of its type conferred on a woman medico in Canada.

■ Another award announcement — this time a literary one—comes from the Canadian Club. Winner of the $50 prize for an essay on "Building a United Canada" went to **Miss Mollie Cottingham,** a secondary school teacher in Vancouver. **Miss Ferne Jones** of Woodstock, Ont., won second prize. There were 216 entries.

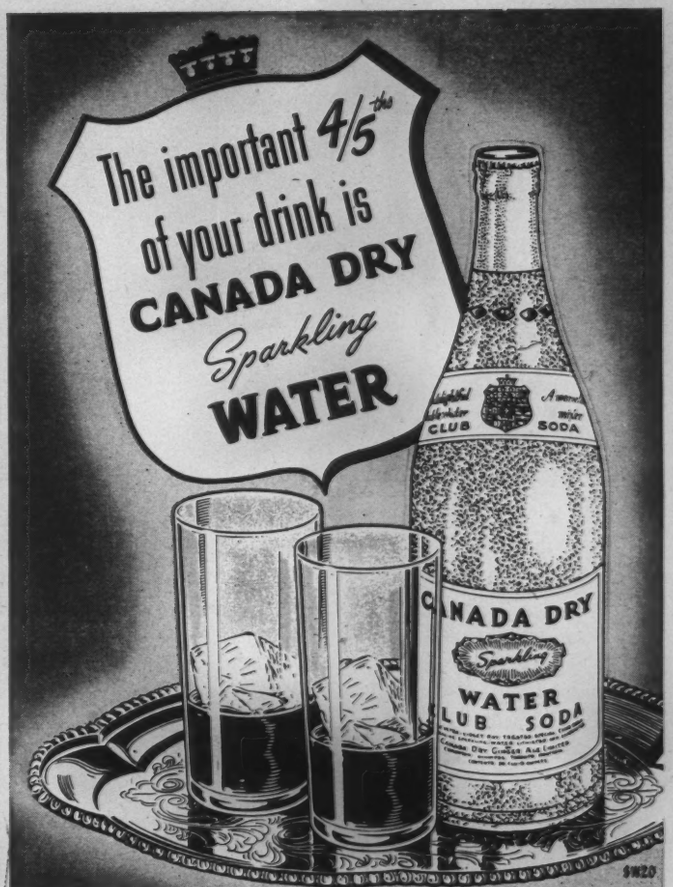
■ A former Saskatchewan school teacher turned newspaper writer is in the news again. She has just won the Feature Writing Award in the 1949 national newspaper awards sponsored by the Toronto Men's Press Club. She is **Dorothy Howarth.** Winning material was a series she did last year for her paper, Toronto's

—Telegram

WRITING *winner: Dorothy Howarth.*

The Telegram, on Newfoundland. This same series won for her last June the Memorial Award given by the Canadian Women's Press Club for outstanding writing by a Canadian woman. Her present award was in national competition, too—but open to both men and women. Incidentally, she was the only woman to win an award. So that puts Dorothy and Newfoundland bang up in the news.

■ **Jane Mallett** has been doing some devastating things in the New Play Society's annual revue. She pokes fun at women commentators and has a grand time as a hay fever Nature Woman. Said **Lotta Dempsey,** columnist in *The Globe and Mail:* "Jane Mallett struck us as having really hit the gong over and over, this time, in a skillful way which even the brilliant comedienne hasn't reached before."



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Innovations:

Hot or Cold

NOW they've gone and got a way of keeping individual coffee servings hot. You're entertaining out on the patio, in the back garden or at the cottage . . . it's definitely informal—no silver coffee service. But you don't want to serve the coffee indoors and bring it out on a tray—you haven't a waitress's knack . . . so you use as many Coffee Hottles as you have guests. These are strange-shaped glass flasks, complete with plastic collar; hold one or more cups of coffee. Fill them in the kitchen, bring them out and everyone pours own coffee when wanted. They even fit in a coffee cup and can be carried out that way if you haven't set a table.

■ And not to overlook tea . . . you can get a tea cosy lined with fibreglas now. Keeps tea beautifully hot. Outside coverings in gay chintz or plaid. And of course the cosy shapes are varied .

■ And as we're on the subject of heat, let's do a mental turn-over to cold. Haven't you often gone into your deep freeze storage and started home with frozen peas, strawberries, etc.—then you meet a friend who suggests lunch or you pass a movie . . . and you can't take the time for fear your frozen foods will thaw out and spoil? Well, although they're not brand new, perhaps you haven't heard about fibreglas market bags. Mostly oblong in shape they come in various sizes, are zippered. In them your frozen foods will stay frozen at least a couple of hours. And of course, in reverse and getting back to heat, if you've bought any hot food, it'll stay hot in the bag.

■ Now a domestic kitchen note. There are new rubber coverings to protect your shelves. They come in three length of 24", 30" and 36". They're quite prosaically called what they are—Shelf Kushions.

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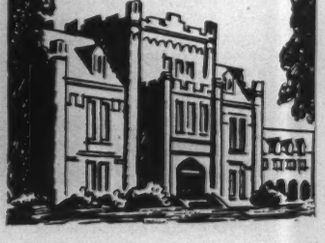

THE LIGHTER SIDE

You Can't Relax Sitting Up

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT WAS while they were waiting for their order of vegetable soup that Charles Trumpet first noticed Mrs. Trumpet's odd behavior. "What's the matter with you?" he asked.

"What do you mean the matter?"

"Your jaw," Mr. Trumpet said. "It just dropped a foot."

"I know," said Mrs. Trumpet. "I dropped it."

"What for?" demanded Mr. Trumpet, and Mrs. Trumpet said she was just relaxing.

"I WAS reading an article about it this morning," she said. "It said that we're all too tense and we should utilize our spare moments in letting go. Like when you drop your jaw down, down, down, it relaxes the ugly tense lines and does wonders for your well-being."

"It looks like hell," Mr. Trumpet said.

A day or two later he caught her in some odd stealthy gyrations while they were standing on a public corner waiting for the light to change.

"Just relaxing again," she explained.

"Are you crazy?" Mr. Trumpet said. "Nobody can relax standing up. You've got to lie down."

"Here?" Mrs. Trumpet asked, amused.

"It wouldn't look as conspicuous as standing on a public corner twitching your fanny," Mr. Trumpet said.

Mrs. Trumpet urged him not to be coarse. "French women understand these things," she said. "This article said that if a Frenchwoman plans to go out in the evening she spends the whole day relaxing. Then if she happens to have a dress that stands better than it sits she stands all evening."

"YES, AND supposing the man with her happens to be wearing a pair of pants that sit better than they stand, that means he still has to stand all evening, just because some fool Frenchwoman wants to show off her dress?"

"A Frenchman probably would not mind," Mrs. Trumpet said and added, "Anyway I intend to keep up my exercises; they're doing wonders for me."

No one to waste time, she now spent every evening practising her new program. Sometimes she wriggled her toes, and this was the least unnerving of her new habits. What really alarmed him were the moments when she dropped her jaw without warning, or suddenly grasped the back of her neck and lifted as though she were trying to save herself from drowning. She now claimed she had lost all her tensions but this was hardly exact: they were merely transferred to him.

The mixed bridge club met at the Trumpets on Saturday and during the evening Mr. Trumpet found himself opposite Mrs. Trumpet. He bid three hearts and then happened to glance at his partner whose jaw had dropped so alarmingly that he hastily switched to four diamonds. "Good Heavens why didn't you stick to hearts?" Mrs. Trumpet said, laying down six hearts and an assortment of spots, including one small diamond.

He might have endured this if, when the bridge tables were folded away, Mrs. Trumpet hadn't launched into a description of her new regimen. In no time at all everyone was busy, under Mrs. Trumpet's instructions, with toe-limbering, jaw-dropping, neck-lifting and posterior twitching. After a while Mr. Trumpet put his glass on the floor and lay down beside it.

"Good heavens, Charles, what's the the matter?" Mrs. Trumpet cried.

"Just relaxing," he said and closed his eyes. "You can't relax sitting up."

The guests gathered round, volubly admiring this novel method of relaxation. Mr. Trumpet lay still and pretended to be asleep. Mrs. Trumpet poked him sharply with an unrelaxed toe. "Joe and Alice have nothing to drink."

"Bottle's on the sink," Mr. Trumpet said, rolling over sleepily.

For a while they tried to ignore him. But it is very difficult to ignore an unusually large host stretched across an unusually small living-room. Presently he really was asleep.

When he woke the company was gone, and Mrs. Trumpet had shut herself in the guest room.

"You acted abominably last night," she said at breakfast, "and humiliated me in front of my guests." Her tone was ominously bright and level. "However, I'm not going to get mad," she said.

"Go on," he said, with a sick foretaste of defeat, "go ahead and get mad."

She shook her head. "Anger just tenses the muscles," she said.

She followed him out and stood in the hall, quietly flexing her toes inside her sandals. He flung on his coat and hat and went out without saying goodbye. He had never felt tenser in his life.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
Business Front

Everyone's Watching the Trade Fair

Trends Evident in World Trade Give Special Significance To 1950's International Show

by P. M. Richards

NINETEEN-FIFTY looks like being a big year—perhaps the crucial year—for Canadian export-import trade. Not the year of biggest immediate volume, perhaps, but the year which may determine the nature and direction of Canada's trade for a considerable time to come.

For this reason, the third Canadian International Trade Fair, to run from May 29 to June 9 in Toronto, should be more than ordinarily significant. At this Fair will meet the buyers and sellers, domestic and foreign, who represent the world markets now being brought into new relationships with each other, as a result of world political and economic pressures now coming to a head.

Canadians and visitors from abroad will learn much from the Fair. But it may prove most educational to Canadians themselves, who are now really learning, for the first time, that if they are to sell their products abroad, they must also buy abroad. Canadians must put dollars into other countries' hands by buying from them, if they are to be able to buy from Canada. Some Canadians are even coming to understand that henceforth they must tolerate some competition with their own products in their home market, and look for their reward (a worthwhile reward, it is to be hoped) in a general widening of markets and an increase in their own competitive efficiency. At the Fair Canadians will see many new foreign products that will soon be generally available in Canada.

Canadian Case

Finance Minister Douglas Abbott succinctly stated the Canadian case for increased imports when he said, in his recent Budget speech: "If our overseas friends could get back their traditional share of our import market, they would be earning an additional $200 million a year with which to balance and eventually expand their consumption of Canadian products."

This will be the biggest Canadian Trade Fair yet held, about 40 per cent bigger than that of 1949. A signal fact is that this year over 70 per cent of the total space will be taken up by overseas exhibitors, and for the first time the United Kingdom will actually displace Canada in the total amount of space used.

This year of Canada's third International Trade Fair is also the year of the third International Trade Conference, planned to begin September 28 next at Torquay, England. The central objective of that conference is to be tariff reduction. The United States has already announced a proposal to lower its tariffs on 2,500 items as part of a campaign to help other countries earn more dollars, and in return it will ask other countries, including Canada, to reduce trade barriers too. This conference promises to be more productive of practical results than either previous conference, because the nations generally, and particularly the United States and Canada, are much more convinced of the need for tariff reduction as a means of maintaining their own export trade.

Tariff Cuts

If the nations are able to work out mutually satisfactory agreements, the results should greatly ease the flow of Canada's export-import trade, which is so big a factor in this country's economy. An important consideration is that as most of the products involved in the proposed U.S. tariff cuts come from Canada, this country stands to benefit more than any other from such U.S. concessions.

The prospect is that as a result of this conference, Canada will be able to sell more to the United States and to overseas countries because of tariff reduction and that the dollar-short countries will become possessed of more dollars with which to buy from us. It's true that the larger imports that we shall accept will mean more competition for our own producers in the home market, but if we are efficient we should be able to meet this successfully. And the whole economy will benefit from a more vigorous export trade.

Because businessmen in each country are looking forward to an early enlargement of the flow of international trade, the Canadian International Trade Fair will perform a more important function than it has in previous years. In fact the Trade Fair, this year, will be much more than a mart. It will be no less than the centre span in a new trade bridge linking hitherto separated national markets.

In their drive to earn more dollars to pay for their purchases of Canadian goods, many countries are sharply increasing the scope and variety of their exhibits this year. Thirty nations will take part. In addition to increased representation from such countries as England, Italy, Australia, Belgium and Sweden, there will be several new ones with substantial exhibits for the first time, such as Spain and Germany.

Evidence of Britain's regard for the Fair is provided by the fact that the overall space used by all British exhibitors last year was 26,820 square feet; this year it will be 68,324 square feet, according to the latest figures. The biggest British increase, as might be expected, is in the machinery section and is contributed to mainly by the British tool, machine tool and scientific instrument manufacturers. Up to now Canada has been buying the vast bulk of her requirements of these goods from the United States. To switch even a fair proportion of this business to Britain, who prides herself on this kind of production, would do much to remedy her dollar-shortage trouble (though a complicating factor here is that the dollar costs of some of the things Britain has to import for this production, such as copper and zinc, have been increased by devaluation).

Textiles Down

Trade Fair officials report that the overall English textile participation is down from 1949, although firms turning out traditionally high quality woollens and worsteds, such as members of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Great Britain, have increased their participation from 26 firms in 1949 to 51 firms this year. Other textile firms informed the Trade Fair that they "rotate" their export exhibitions on a two-year plan.

Australian exporters are exhibiting in a much greater volume and variety in an endeavor to enlarge trade between their country and Canada. Last year they used only 240 square feet; this year they will occupy 2,500. They will show textiles, jewellery, leather goods, food products, optical instruments, hardwares, automotive equipment, farm machinery, home appliances and electrical machinery.

European Exhibits

Spain, exhibiting here for the first time, will show textiles, leather goods, food products and household furnishings. Italy will show adding and calculating machines, ceramics, household furnishings, machinery, textiles, footwear and miscellaneous products classified as handicrafts. Germany and Austria will be represented for the first time, Austria with a line of textiles, while Germany will exhibit various types of steel fabrications, the products of 58 steel mills in Western Germany, together with industrial and food processing chemicals, textiles, meat casings.

Last year 30,000 businessmen, from Canada itself and from the rest of the world, came to the Fair, in addition to a large number of more casual visitors. The Trade Fair management has made elaborate arrangements to take care of the needs of exhibitors and buyers. There will be interpreters, stenographers and guides; telephone, telegraph, cable and other communication services; banking and foreign exchange facilities; a special post office; restaurants and private club rooms, and many other services. Representatives of the Department of Trade and Commerce, under whose auspices the Fair has been organized, will also be in attendance to offer their services in easing the difficulties of current international trading.

—Nott & Morrill

VITAL SPAN IN TRADE BRIDGE *is Canadian International Trade Fair, to open May 29. Increased imports, new fields for exports, lend new significance.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Butter and Pensions Plans

PENSION plans are being set up on a scale without precedent. Later on, a lot of new purchasing power is going to come into the market. This gives rise to the question: what will the pension dollar (or any other dollar) be worth then in terms of goods and services?

When a worker, instead of spending a dollar he receives in wages, pays it into a retirement pension fund (or his employer pays it for him), he is refraining from consuming something today in order that he may have the money with which to buy something at some future time. This action and its repetition, and similar action by others, creates a fund of purchasing power which is to be exercised at some future time, but it does not necessarily bring about an enlargement—a sufficient enlargement—of the supply of goods upon which this purchasing power will be exercised.

A citizen refrains from eating butter today, and is confident that this forbearance (or the money he saves by it) will enable him to eat butter 20 years hence. But that doesn't necessarily follow. His ability to do so will depend, first, upon the existence of butter at that time, and secondly, upon the relationship between the supply of butter and the number of dollars then existing which people use to buy butter. If the supply of money is much greater than the supply of butter, the share obtained by each butter-user will be small, unless he applies a disproportionately large amount of his money to the purchase of this commodity. If he does so he lessens the amount of butter available to others.

Diluting the Supply

The chief benefit to the recipient of a pension is that it enables him to obtain a share of whatever is being offered in the market. But the share it procures him will not necessarily be adequate for his needs. That will depend—as it always does—upon the volume of goods available in relation to the volume of demand for them.

There is nothing new in this, of course. It has always been the case that the exercising of deferred purchasing power dilutes the existing supply of goods. But usually it has not occurred before on a scale big enough to matter much, or even to be noticeable. It will be different when the huge pension schemes now being projected, industrially and governmentally, come to maturity. There will then be an enormous increase in the volume of means of payment, and consequently in demand. If there is no increase in the volume of goods available, or an insufficient increase, this imbalance will be reflected in the price level.

You can guarantee people pensions, but you cannot guarantee what those pensions will buy. (This may be more important than the precise amount of a pension.) This doesn't mean that we shouldn't have pensions, but that we should endeavor to safeguard, by pursuing sound financial policies, the purchasing power of those pensions.

Profit-Sharing

Instead of concentrating on pensions as the chief means of providing more social security, perhaps labor unions and management should be giving more thought to increasing workers' incomes through profit-sharing. The point is that profit-sharing systems, if well planned and sincerely applied, are an incentive to better work and greater production, from which management as well as labor can benefit, while pension systems (without profit-sharing) tend to be a burden on production.

The cost of providing for them is likely to increase the prices consumers have to pay for industry's products. They also tend to be anti-social in that they force elderly workers out of production while they still, perhaps, can offer many years of useful service. But pensions seem to be needed, certainly for workers who couldn't be included in any kind of profit-sharing plan, and the answer perhaps is a combination of pensions and profit-sharing where that can apply, and pensions alone where profit-sharing isn't possible.

Surely nothing could be more damaging than to destroy incentive to produce more abundantly and efficiently, especially at this time when we are setting up new welfare plans which must be carried by the productive system, and when international trade is suddenly becoming more competitive than it has been at any time in the last ten or a dozen years.

Today we should be bonusing enterprise, inventiveness and zeal. Generous profit-sharing plans for workers, coupled with the easing of taxes and restrictions on industry itself, would provide such rewards, and through them more jobs and prosperity and social security for all.

by

P. M. Richards

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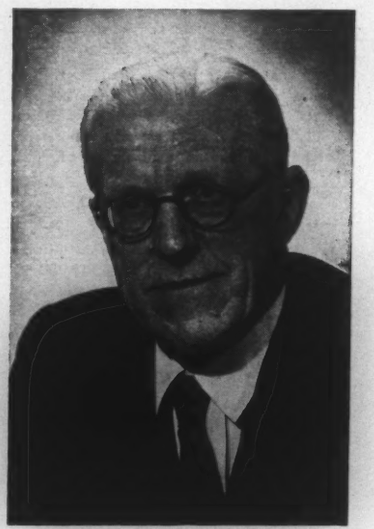
Priestman's Sporting Effort

This British Businessman Has To See For Himself. He's Looking At Canada Now

by Michael Young

LET'S GO on record with a prophecy: In a few years Canadian business is going to hear a lot about a Yorkshireman named Philip Priestman. He is the Managing Director of Priestman Bros., Ltd.—a British firm that makes what he calls "muck moving" machinery (power shovels).

He wants to sell his power shovels in Canada. That doesn't make him unique; there are many Britons nowadays trying to crack the Canadian market. It's why this dynamic British industrialist wants to sell here, and how he's doing it, that makes him a man to watch.



—Industrial Pictures
PHILIP PRIESTMAN

I knew he had been right across the country on, I assumed, some kind of a sales campaign. I asked him if he had run into any kind of opposition—like, for instance, that put up by Canadian auto makers against British competitors.

"None whatever", he said. "But perhaps that's because I didn't come over here to sell. I came here to learn; the selling comes later."

He apparently learned a lot. Talk to him for a while and you'll find out why. In the first part of my interview with him, he asked more questions than I did. Later, he told me why he felt the thousands of pounds he spent on this trip had been well worth while.

"It's like a breath of fresh air here. We've become physically and mentally fat in Britain—we don't know the meaning of competition, but we find it out here."

This appeals to the energetic Briton. "Business", he says, "is a sporting effort" and "sport doesn't amount to much without competition". Priestman Brothers is a going concern. It has a big market in Britain and exports to 40 other countries besides. The company doesn't *have* to get into the Canadian market. The British Government's appeal for dollar-earning exports may have had something to do with Priestman's effort to sell here, but talking with him you get the idea that the "sporting effort" was a stronger incentive.

"There's a great opportunity here for us to tune up our industries, by pitting ourselves against U.S. and Canadian companies."

There's also long-term good sense behind Priestman's move. He believes the easy markets won't last long; the North American one will. Price-wise, he says, Priestman's shovels can compete with the U.S. product even without the help of devaluation. But it's good sense to move now, "while we have this artificial help".

Spare Parts

Spare parts and quick service have given the Americans an advantage in Canada. "I've heard all the stories about U.K.-made machines lying idle while spare parts come to Canada by way of a slow boat to China." Priestman thinks he can beat this problem by shipping five years' supply of spare parts with the machine.

His company has a "Workers' Council." It is a means whereby workers can be given information on how things are going.

Twice a year Priestman blows up a balance sheet and has it put up on the wall. The council studies it; sometimes with pretty surprising results. Even for a Yorkshireman, it's startling to run into something like this:

Said a burly boilermaker complete with sweatrag about his neck, on looking at the balance sheet—"OO, look at directors' fees."

"What a thing," says Priestman. "A boilermaker asking a blinking capitalist like me, 'what abaht directors' fees?' "

But it pays off. The Workers' Council has been in operation a year. And during that year Priestman's factory has turned out 20 more power shovels than it did last year. All this with no changes in equipment, and no increases in labor force.

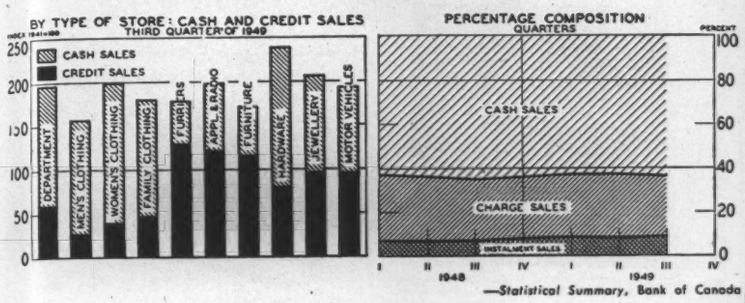
Philip Priestman is one of those businessmen who has to see for himself. "I could have sent a number two out here", he admits, "but I wouldn't have believed his report." Now he has seen what he has to do to sell here, and he's back in England doing it.

He showed some of his equipment here, heard criticisms of it from people who might buy it. Now the changes Canadian customers wanted are being made. In Britain, most business is still done on a cash basis; for the Canadian market Priestman's is fitting into the credit structure of Canadian business.

That's why the prophecy made at the beginning of this piece is a safe one. If a man is a "doer" and he knows how to do it, you can bet on him. You can bet on Philip Priestman.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

RETAIL CONSUMER CREDIT



—*Statistical Summary*, Bank of Canada

THE ECONOMY

INDUSTRIAL activity, in larger centres throughout Canada, is showing some recovery from the slow-down generally experienced in the past winter, but employment has not yet returned to pre-winter levels, and Ottawa is evidencing some concern about the trend. The Department of Labor reported last week that the registered unemployed totalled 428,216 on March 30, comparing with an unemployment peak for the winter of 1948-49 of 265,000. The Department believes statistics will show that this year's peak was passed about April 15, and that improvement has been taking place since then. Vancouver and the West Coast seemed to be experiencing the quickest gains, with Windsor, Toronto, London, Hamilton and Brantford showing overall improvement in recent weeks.

The Government and businessmen generally were encouraged last week by trade figures showing that Canada had increased her export sales to the United States for the third month in succession. In March Canada also exported more to all countries than she did a year ago. However, the first quarter's figures showed exports about $10 million below those for the same period of 1949.

Labor:

ACCIDENT COSTS

WHAT do accidents cost industry? In Toronto, business was given a close look at the situation at the annual meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. Over 1,000 delegates were told that the bill for compensation and medical aid was rising. For Ontario last year it was $19,028,350.

And that wasn't all. CPR Vice-President N. R. Crump told the delegates that no modern nation could afford industrial casualties; they had a serious effect on the country's production, and this was "a very real form of treason to the public interest."

A lot had been done. IAPA inspectors had made over 10,000 visits to Ontario industries, and the visits had been worth while: the inspectors made nearly 19,000 recommendations for improvements of safety facilities.

Management was right behind the idea, but was apparently not pushing hard enough. E. E. Sparrow, Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, told delegates that organized labor was doing the biggest job in bringing a case for an injured worker before the Board.

Unions, he said, had made themselves thoroughly familiar with the way the Compensation Act worked, so an injured worker naturally turned to the union to represent him before the Board.

Sparrow said the Board found no fault with this, but he waggled a finger at management, and told the delegates "Once an employee is injured, management seems to drop right out of the picture." The responsibility of management, he felt, didn't end with calling a doctor and filing a report.

SEAWAY HOLD-UP

INACTION by the U.S. Congress was still blocking the St. Lawrence Seaway. As the latest efforts to get American money and effort behind the project drew to a close, it seemed that this year's try would be no more successful than were previous ones.

Americans in key positions were for the idea of combined U.S.-Canadian development of the important waterway, but anti-seaway lobbyists were still doing a job on Congressmen. From Ottawa it was reported the Canadian Government had been told there was little chance of a Congress OK on the project this year.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer blamed some U.S. railways for delaying the project so long. In his opinion, and in that of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the need for the seaway was now compelling, if only from a defence standpoint. Even if the seaway did cost the railways some

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DIVIDEND — COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twelve and one half cents (12½c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of April, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

G. MILLWARD,
Secretary

April 21st, 1950.

Standard Chemical Company, LIMITED

DIVIDEND — PREFERRED STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of April, 1950.

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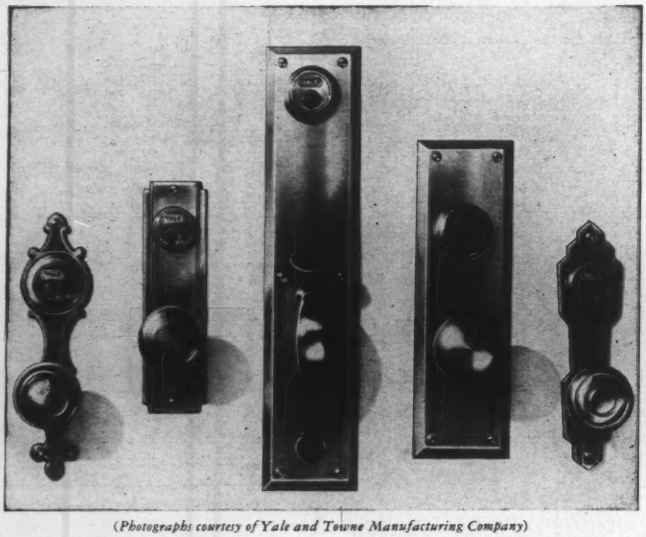

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Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
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business, the power and navigation needs of Canada and the U.S. should override the lobbyists' objections.

If they don't this time, opinion was that the $800,000,000 project would have to wait until unemployment makes the idea popular as a job creating activity, or until the transport and power needs of both countries for defence turn public opinion against the lobbyists.

—Jack Boothe in *The Globe and Mail*

STILL SHORT CIRCUITING

So in a sense the hearings at Washington are final ones. The project is too big for Canada to tackle alone, and the U.S. can't help until Congress stops listening to lobbies and takes a broader view. If the lobbyists can't be overrun this time, that will be that, until business and defence requirements make the need so obvious, even the lobby will see it.

U.S. BUSINESS

Policy:

REFORM DELAY?

DELAY by the Truman Administration in sending its long-promised customs reform bill to Congress is causing much concern in foreign trade circles. This is the least controversial of all the proposals in the Government's foreign economic program.

The cautious Treasury Department, in charge of the bill, first planned to introduce it back in December of last year; but action was held up while a draft of the bill was submitted to all interested government agencies. That was done.

Then the Director of the Budget decided that President Truman should give his approval of the draft as finally written before the bill was sped on its way towards enactment. The President took a month's vacation, and since his return he has been so busy with other matters that the proposed bill still awaits his attention.

Meanwhile the legislative calendar is filling up and foreign traders are fearful that the customs bill will be one of those important measures that always are lost in the shuffle when Congress suddenly decides to adjourn.

Retail:

"GREY" CAR MARKET

"GREY" markets in new automobiles are cropping up in the U.S. in delayed reflection of the recent Chrysler shutdown. Chevrolets are reported bringing premiums as high as $400 over the list price in the New York area

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, payable July 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record June 2nd, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 24th, 1950.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) per share has been declared on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, payable July 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record June 2nd, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 24th, 1950.

Dividend No. 251

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of April 1950.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Que.
April 18, 1950

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1950, payable on the 1st day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of May, 1950. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MERCH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 26, 1950.

and Plymouths command a grey market price of as much as $200 in some spots.

Sales of second hand cars have bounced upward with prices higher than a year ago. These premiums are quoted by used car dealers for the most part rather than by franchised dealers.

The revived car market has had its impact on British makes as well. The first British automobile and motorcycle show ever held in New York exceeded all expectations for both sales and attendance. Total attendance for the nine-day show was 109,700 with orders of "several million dollars" placed. There is even a shortage of used British cars in dealers showrooms today.

U.K. BUSINESS

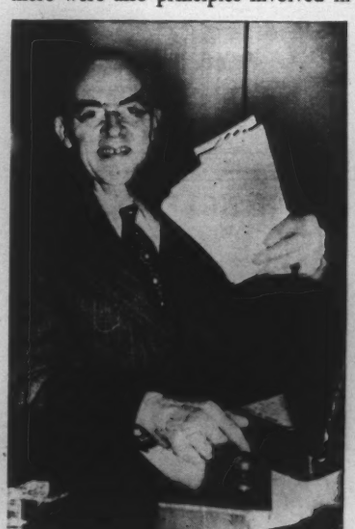
Budget:

GAS TAX

IT was a close call, but the Labor Government survived the challenge to its budget. The challenge was important, because it could have forced the resignation of the Government, but the changes in the budget were not.

A little was done for the "small man" by lowering the rate of tax at the bottom of the scale of taxable income. But this concession (which is expected to cost £72 million this year) is almost entirely balanced by a startling increase in the duty on gas and oil.

Perhaps it was because there was no other surprise in the Budget that criticism focussed particularly on the increase in the gasoline duty. But there were also principles involved in



—International

FEW SURPRISES, *but a close call for Sir Stafford Cripps' budget.*

this affair. While the price is raised so that many consumers will not be able to afford to use all their former ration, the ration is increased for the benefit of those to whom an extra 9d. a gallon is insignificant.

It is, moreover, strongly suspected that this extra duty lets in by the back door another policy whose existence the Government would indignantly deny: the discouragement of private transport so that the declining trend of revenue from nationalized transport undertakings can be checked.

Always Within Reach

No matter where they stop in Ontario, U.S. visitors will find welcoming countryside and challenging scenery, within easy biking distance. Let's pave each visitor's path with courtesy. They contribute much to Ontario's prosperity. Give our friends from across the border the enjoyment that will bring them back. John Labatt Limited.

FOR CYCLERS

Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

UNION MADE

For information regarding Foreign Exchange Regulations consult any of our Branch Managers or the Foreign Exchange Department at Head Office, Toronto 1, Canada.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855

INSURANCE

Is The Business Too Big?

THERE'S no doubt that those engaged in insurance undertakings in Canada have been highly successful sellers. Advance figures just released by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, show a large and increasing volume of sales in virtually all lines of insurance.

The total net amount of fire insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered companies increased during 1949 from $23,021,215,478 to $25,970,407,358. Of this $5,496,740,808 was carried in Canadian companies, $9,928,417,320 in British companies and $10,545,249,230 in United States and other foreign companies.

In the same period the total net amount of life insurance in force in this country in Dominion registered companies increased from $13,105,352,888 to $14,408,765,216. This too, was split among Canadian and foreign companies: $9,808,084,850 was carried in Canadian companies, $306,034,167 in British companies and $4,294,646,199 in United States companies. Thus, the obligations assumed under these fire and life insurance policies amount in the aggregate to $40,379,232,574. This is no mean sum when compared with the total of other well known obligations: even the national debt.

But there is a very material difference between these insurance obligations and the national debt; the insurance companies are required by law to maintain sufficient funds on hand at all times to pay in full all obligations assumed under their policies. Government supervision and annual inspection make sure that they do so: but no such provision exists for paying off the national debt.

While the total fire insurance in force amounts to a very large sum, it does not assume such giant proportions when it is known that the business is divided among 268 registered companies. It works out at an average of $96,904,905 per company, which is not an undue volume of business for a company to carry on its books.

The same may be said of the substantial total of life insurance in force in Canada. Divided among the 64 companies operating under Dominion registry, the average per company is $225,136,906.

Then take automobile insurance; the total net written premiums on this increased during 1949 from $59,334,767 to $73,254,137, of which $33,251,665 was written by Canadian companies, $20,392,391 by British companies and $19,610,081 by United States and other foreign companies.

In the case of combined accident and sickness insurance, the total net written premiums increased from $23,496,635 to $29,612,682, of which $10,258,853 was written by Canadian companies, $613,500 by British companies and $18,740,329 by United States and other foreign companies. There were 46 registered companies, the average per company being $643,754.

Personal property insurance has been going ahead, and during last year the total net premiums written increased from $11,820,012 to $13,352,963. Of this $2,061,552 was written by Canadian companies, $4,503,183 by British companies and $6,788,228 by United States companies. There were 151 registered companies, and the average per company was $88,430.—*George Gilbert.*

HIGHWAY: *Representatives of six provinces have signed agreements with Ottawa on construction of the Trans-Canada Highway. Sitting (L to R) PEI Premier Walter Jones; Ont. Highways Minister George Doucette; Federal Resources Minister Winters; Works Ministers E. F. Willis of Manitoba and E. C. Carson of BC. Standing: D. B. MacMillan (Alta. Works) and J. T. Douglas (Sask. Highways)*

"THE MONTEREY"
HAND WOVEN
by HARTT

This hand-woven style is designed for spring, summer and fall wear. Appropriate for business and on semi-sports occasions. Skilfully made in rich burgundy-shade calf.

The HARTT Shoe FOR MEN

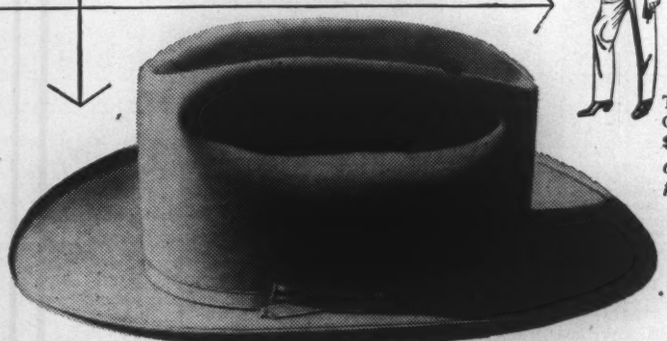
At Better Shoe Stores Across Canada

Factory Fredericton N.B.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

east or west the STETSON is part of the man ...

The luxurious and versatile STETSON OPEN ROAD. The most popular hat in the West — it has now travelled cross country to richly crown the smart, dignified outfits of Eastern businessmen.

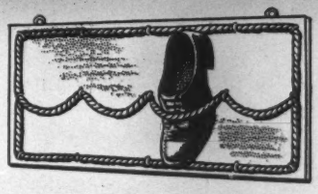


THE STETSON OPEN ROAD, $10 *to* $50

Other Stetson prices from $8.50

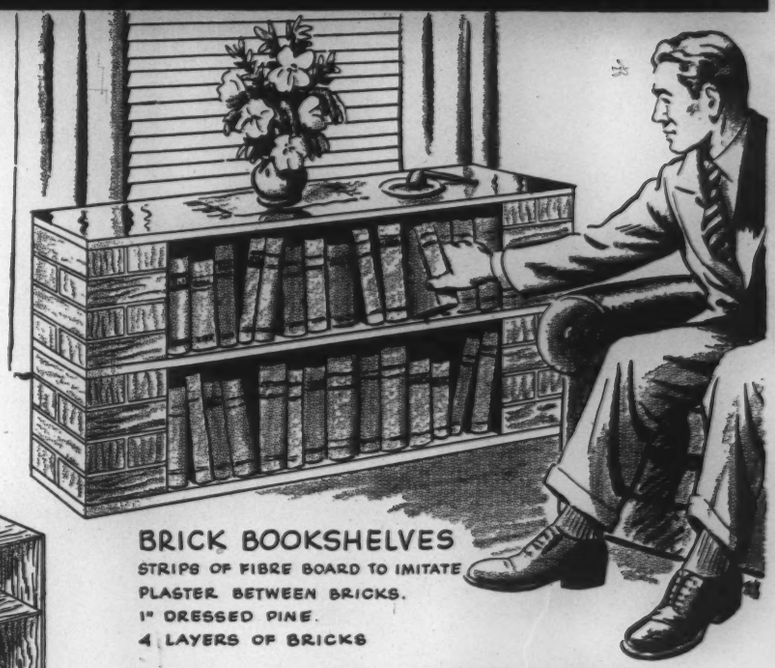
More people wear STETSON HATS *than any other brand*

Around the Home...



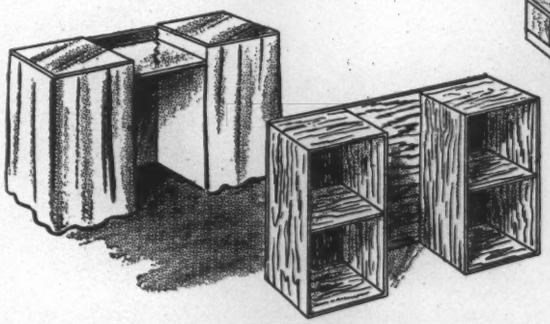
A SHOE HOLDER FROM ROPE

DRESSED PIECE OF INCH PINE OR PLYWOOD, 4 FT. LONG × 8" WIDE – FOR 6 PRS. LADIES' OR 4 PRS. MEN'S SHOES. HALF INCH ROPE AROUND EDGE, SECURED WITH LARGE STAPLES, LOOPED IN SECTIONS ACROSS MIDDLE.



BRICK BOOKSHELVES

STRIPS OF FIBRE BOARD TO IMITATE PLASTER BETWEEN BRICKS.
1" DRESSED PINE.
4 LAYERS OF BRICKS



ORANGE CRATE DRESSING TABLE.

MIRROR FROM OLD DRESSER HUNG WITH COLOURED CORD. TWO ORANGE CRATES CONVERTED TO DRESSING TABLE. BACK OF B.C. FIR PLYWOOD; VARNISH TO SHOW GRAIN OF WOOD. FRONT AND ENDS MAY BE OF CHINTZ; OPEN IN MIDDLE FOR ENTRANCE OF LEGS. SHELVES AT GROUND LEVEL FOR SHOES.

DOUBLE IT'S WORTH!

OLD TABLE INTO TWO CONSOLE TABLES – FASTENED TO WALL WITH SMALL ANGLE IRONS. REMOVE OLD VARNISH OR PAINT AND GIVE TWO COATS OF GOOD ENAMEL.

TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

One of our neighbours has a new bookshelf under a window—cheap, easy to set up and very attractive—built of bricks and inch lumber.

Am making a dressing table for the cottage from two orange crates that would be equally adaptable to an attic or bedroom.

For the first time I'm keeping my shoes in order—after making this simple rope holder.

Found myself with an unwanted table. Now it's serving as two half-tables, one in the upper, the other in the lower hallway.

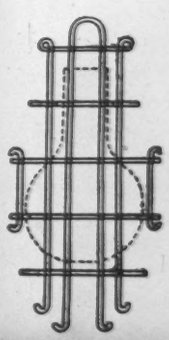
Interesting idea noted recently—a small wire holder for a bud vase, using a fancy perfume bottle.

• • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas—write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto—for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

BUD VASES FROM BOTTLES

NO. 12 GAUGE WIRE, SOLDERED WITH A STANDARD FLUX. CUT WITH CHISEL OR SNIPS TO REQUIRED LENGTH; FASHIONED TO DESIRED DESIGN. RUB DOWN WITH STEEL WOOL. ENAMEL IN A COLOUR. USE LOOP OF FINE WIRE TO HOLD IN POSITION.



ONE OF A SERIES PRESENTED BY

Molson's

AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

CANADA PRODUCES NEWSPRINT FOR ALL THE WORLD

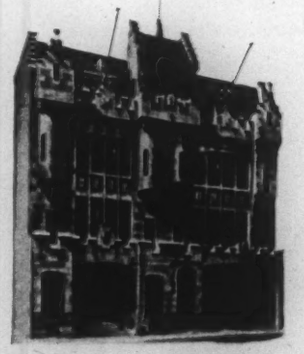
In all likelihood, the newspaper you read is printed on Canadian newsprint; for Canada produces 4 times as much newsprint as any other country in the world. 3 out of every 5 newspaper pages throughout the world are Canadian paper.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of each business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up in the future of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.



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A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar out of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. We can sell more and we will sell more when the peoples of the world are told of the quality and availability of our Canadian products. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram

MAY

THE
POK
AT

by
Gord

See Pa